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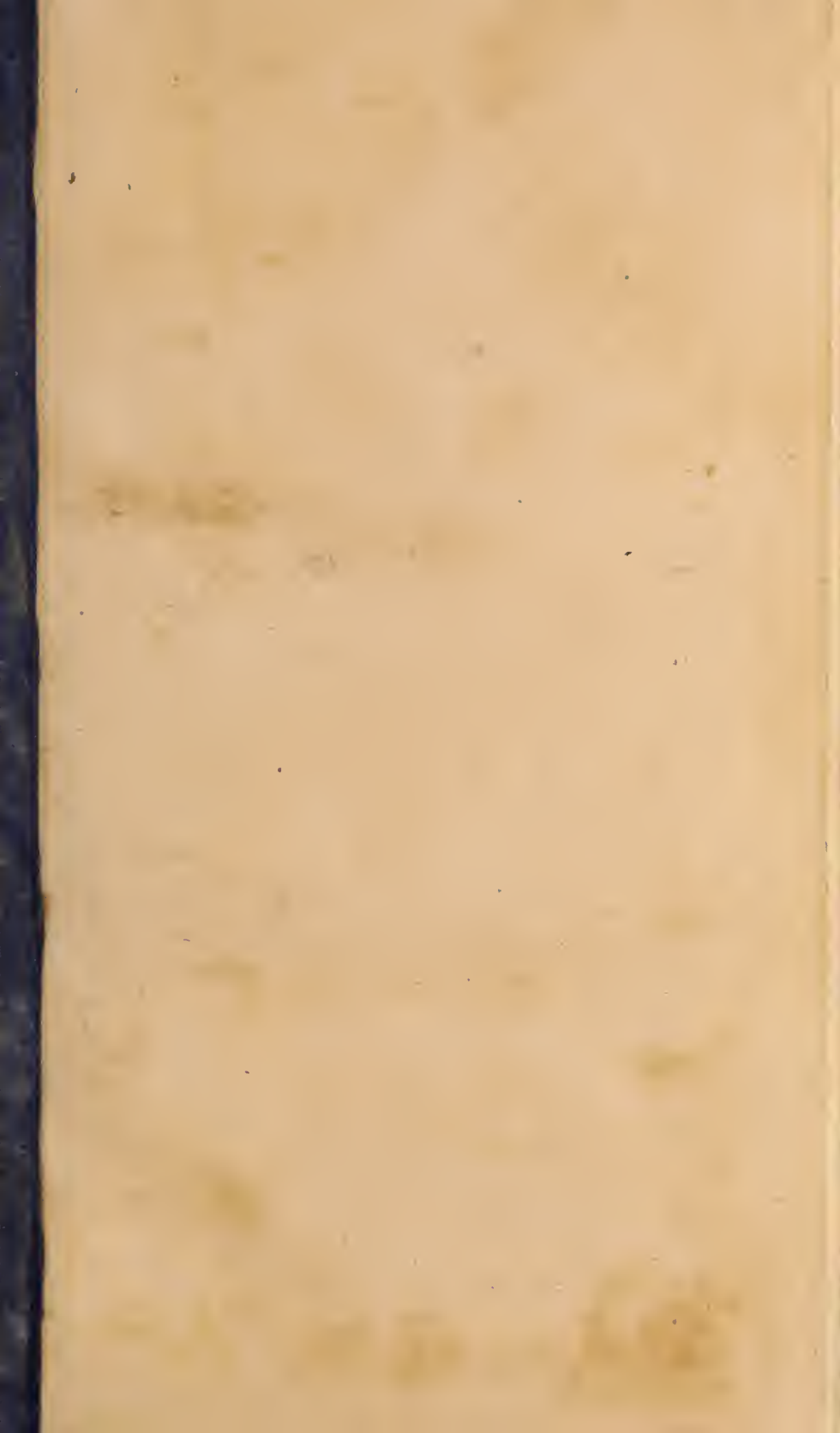
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1843.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

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1843.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XII.—JANUARY, 1843.—No. 1.

ART. I. *Present condition of the Chinese empire, considered with regard both to its domestic and foreign relations, especially as affected by the late war and treaty.*

HENCEFORTH, the Centre Kingdom—the celestial empire—ancient^t and long secluded China—takes rank among the nations of the earth, and becomes of one family with them. By the treaty, signed before Nanking, August 29th, 1842, the spell which gave this government its fancied elevation was broken, its wall of seclusion breached, and a highway projected, whereupon the sons of Hán may enjoy free intercourse with those of every race and in every clime. The condition of China, therefore—as it respects both the government and people—now becomes a subject of much deeper interest to foreigners than it ever was before. We should dwell upon the past, in order to see how the present has grown out of it; and to the future also we should look, that we may the better anticipate the demands and the products which will rise in each succeeding period of coming time. But our most direct and immediate concern is with the *present condition of the Chinese empire*, the greatest on earth. We wish to see and to exhibit the Chinese as they are—at court and in country—acting and acted upon, by all the varied influences which conspire to form their character—political, commercial, domestic, literary, moral, and religious.

And what, now, is the condition of this empire? . . . A question that is much more easily asked than answered. Indeed, to give a perfectly satisfactory answer is impracticable; and, could it be given in ample details, it would require many volumes. We have upon our

shelves, "China;" "China, its State and Prospects;" "the Chinese;" "the Chinese as They Are;" &c. Yet how very little knowledge of China and of the Chinese do even those possess, who are the most extensively acquainted with this empire! A perusal of all the books written by foreigners on this subject, will show, that our knowledge of this country is exceedingly limited and superficial.

In the few paragraphs, to which this introductory article is limited, China and the Chinese will be delineated only in rough and half-completed outline—for this is all that we can at present presume to undertake: but the doing of this will show—what is of no small consideration—the strong necessity of making much greater efforts to obtain a better acquaintance with this empire—its history, its geography, its government, its productions, in short, all things that affect national character.

By the late war, both the domestic and foreign relations have been put to a severe test; and some important results worked out. The collision, though not very long, nor very sharp, gave a shock to the whole empire, such as it had never before experienced. It waked those, charged with the direction of the helm of government, to such a sense of the impending danger, that they were induced, without long delay, to change in a degree their course of policy—thus saving, for a time at least, their huge but fragile bark from destruction. The collision, modified and made pacific, continues, and must continue, working out greater and still greater results—results more salutary than those already produced, and some of which we will here briefly notice.

The absurd claim of universal supremacy, long ago made clear by the Chinese in their books, and always avowed and maintained as far as their daring and power would admit, has been exposed and exploded. The favorite dogma ran thus: "There is but one sun in the heavens; so there can be but one emperor, the Most High's vicegerent, on earth, appointed to rule all nations." So infatuated was poor Lin, on his first arrival in Canton as his imperial majesty's high commissioner, that he proceeded at once to give special instructions to the fraternity of licensed merchants, to become the tutors and masters of all foreigners resident at the provincial city. The barbarians, being stubborn and obstinate, were threatened with extermination; and, refusing to do homage in the prescribed form and manner, they were denounced as rebels, and large rewards offered for their heads. Their crime, their only crime, was disobedience to the son of heaven. Thus the Chinese would fain believe, and

would have others believe, that universal homage was due to their sovereign.

The development of the military resources of the empire is another result. A mere show of force, it was supposed, would at once "bring the emperor to his senses." Two or three smart frigates, it was thought, were quite enough to effect the desired end. Hence instructions were given not to proceed further, in the first instance, than to take possession of a single insular position. Chusan was taken; the expedition appeared before the dilapidated and dismantled forts at the mouth of the Pei ho, and then the whole matter was to be concluded amicably down at this extremity of the empire. Negotiations went on here satisfactorily, until the military resources of the empire were put in requisition. Much was promised, but nothing granted. Breaches of faith—failure to meet engagements, renewed the attack, which the Chinese, with their accumulated armies hoped to repel. Although these armies were defeated, it was now plain that the imperial cabinet had resolved to measure their strength with the invaders. The Board of War was called upon to do its best deeds. Awe-inspiring generals, conquerors of rebel-barbarians, were appointed; ships of war were built; forts erected; and all the munitions of war prepared for immediate use, and in great quantities. And so imposing was the display—so vast were the resources—"ranged like men on a chessboard," from one extreme of the line of coast to the other—that success on their part was confidently expected by the Chinese, and by foreigners not a few. "Only let the Chinese hold out, maintain their *passive resistance*, and the day is theirs," was the language sometimes heard. In almost everything that appertains to war, the Chinese have shown themselves to be by no means contemptible. They have failed for want of system and discipline. Let but these be improved sufficiently, and mastery over them will be difficult. Their numbers and their resources, are sufficient for every emergency—for all contingencies. The overwhelming forces ordered to Canton, from the neighboring provinces, broke down beneath their own weight, and became a scourge to the provincial city, and all the neighboring places where they marched or encamped. Even while the British guns were at the gates of Canton, and commanding the heights above the city, these myrmidons were actually devouring the flesh of the native inhabitants. Such were the congregated armies of the celestial empire. If the Chinese act wisely, they will speedily reform their whole military and naval system, and make their navy and their army worthy of a great nation, and capable of giving defense to every part of their country.

By being defeated in every engagement, the Chinese have learned some very useful lessons. One of these we see in their being made willing to bend to meet the exigencies of the late crisis. Had the emperor and his ministers maintained their usual degree of pertinacity, how different would have been the results of the war! To those who saw the actual posture of affairs there was but one alternative—to bend or to break. This necessity was seen by a few—they saw they must yield, or lose the reins of government. The pressure became all but intolerable. Another blow, in all probability, would have broken asunder the empire. But He who ruleth the hosts of heaven, and doeth his will among all the earth's inhabitants, was graciously pleased to stay the impending blow. When everything was in readiness, and the storm was about to burst upon the old capital, dispatches arrived from court. The emperor and his advisers, having seen their dilemma, had consented to the demands, and now the *articles of peace* were signed with due formalities. The spell was there broken, the vain claim to supremacy abandoned. And from the humiliation (however partial it may have been) we date the commencement of a new era—the beginning of China's exaltation. By solemn treaty the Chinese have humbled themselves so as to take a stand among the nations of the earth. Now they may rise from their real degradation, and take their proper rank among the other kingdoms and empires of this world.

By the signing of the late treaty, the Chinese empire was removed from its old isolated condition, and was placed in a new sphere, where all its relations, domestic and foreign, are subject to new and powerful influences. Hitherto, in fact, it has enjoyed no relations, worthy of the name, with other nations. The intercourse with foreigners was so restricted, and conducted in such a manner, that for all purposes of state it was nothing—nothing except to be a cause of perpetual irritation. Happily, to that anomalous condition honorable relations have now succeeded. The forming of these relations, and their future management, is a matter of great interest, because it will affect, in a greater or less degree, the welfare of nearly or quite the whole civilized world. All are concerned; and, sooner or later, and probably at no very remote period, all and each will acknowledge the new relationship and seek for its benefits.

One thing more calls for particular notice—it is the bearing of the popular feeling. "The opinion," says a late writer, "that the people themselves are not only willing but eager to receive us among them," appears to him a "mischievous fallacy," and "seems incom-

patible with the known peculiarities of the national character of the two races now occupying the Chinese empire." To the discussion of this topic we may return in another article. In this country, as in all other countries that have made advances in civilization, there is a public opinion, greatly influencing and influenced by the action of government. The leaven of humanity which has been recently administered to the imperial cabinet, enabling it to bow with so good a grace, has not had time to spread far among the great mass of this people. Moreover, but few of the people are at all aware of the advantages of foreign commerce, and foreign intercourse. Those who see these advantages—as some do—are anxious to have the provisions of the late treaty carried speedily into effect. At Ningpo sheet almanacks have lately been published, on which are representations of the scenes that are about to open there, by the introduction of foreign commodities: these, emblazoned with light, and hailed with expressions of joy. At Shánghái, popular feeling takes a similar course. But at Canton, there are counter currents, working with "toil and trouble." From these, however, we do not expect that any very serious evils will arise. So far as we know, the empire is enjoying its usual degree of tranquillity. From the recent changes, we anticipate many good and great results—not indeed unmixed with evil, but results in which the good will far exceed the evil. Let light and knowledge come in freely from abroad: and come they will with the introduction of foreign commodities, and the extension of foreign intercourse. Let them come as free and as pure as possible; because the more abundantly these are introduced, the greater will be the benefits resulting both to the Chinese and to foreigners.

Policy which only seeks to acquire good, and never to communicate it, is ever to be repudiated. That "it is more blessed to give than to receive" is the economy taught by the highest authority. It is the best economy, as honesty is the best policy. The old principle that would lead a man to secure to himself as much as possible, irrespective of the rights and wishes of others, is confessedly a wrong rule of action. To seek more for ourselves, in any transaction, than we should under similar circumstances, be willing to give to others, is base conduct, unworthy of a good man, and repugnant to the spirit of sound ethics.

In the arrangements that are about to be formed, for the regulation of political and commercial intercourse with this government and people, we hope and expect to see a liberal policy pursued. The

greater care will be requisite in order to render this intercourse every way agreeable to the Chinese. For this, as we view the matter, is the essential point. Let nothing but what is clearly feasible, and honorable, and profitable, be introduced into the new system, and then it will surely succeed; otherwise, it ought not, it will not, it cannot.

Great allowances must be made for the ignorance and prejudices of the Chinese; and yet their ignorance and prejudices regarding foreigners are scarcely greater than ours are respecting them. Both are wrong. We have light, and a code of moral laws, which they have not. Accordingly, we are bound to excel them in magnanimity, in kindness, and in every good work. In order to know how to deal with the Chinese aright, we need to possess much more accurate and extended knowledge of them, and all that appertains to them and their country. It may be of importance to advert to some of the leading topics to which our inquiries should be directed.

This empire is emphatically "the great unknown." With a few exceptions, foreigners know but little more of it than they do of the moon. A field, wide enough for the greatest ambition, is here opened. Under the head of physical sciences, the principal topics of inquiry have been well arranged in a collection of "Hints," prepared for the expedition of China, and published at Calcutta in May, 1840. From that collection we borrow a few details, and refer the reader to it for others.

The principal divisions of the country are the first points of attention. Its aspect and surface should be carefully noted. The outlines of the principal bases of the chief rivers, with the limits of the secondaries, should be marked, and the mountains and hills traced. Show the direction of each range, with the general form of its outline, its height, passes, structure, &c., adding the proper names. Trace the courses of all the rivers; show how far they are navigable; and describe the country along their banks. The lakes, the coasts, harbors, &c., should be particularized. "It would be interesting to know, whether a permanent current, like the Gulf Stream, exists;" or whether there are minor currents; and also to ascertain the extent and direction of the monsoon, and of the tyfoons. Everything relating to the climate, should likewise be observed and noted—the heat, the cold, the winds. All the departments of natural history—mineralogy, botany, and zoölogy, should be examined. On all these topics, and many more, of a like nature, the English reader can find but very little and imperfect in-

formation. In one department—of topography—the Jesuits have given us much information, especially regarding the position of the chief town and cities.

But it is concerning the inhabitants of the Chinese empire that we most need information. Man, as an individual, and as a member of the body politic; his institutions; civil and social; his manners and customs; his language and his learning; his morals and his religion; his laws and government; &c., are to us the most deeply interesting subjects for investigation. The position in which China has long stood, with regard to all other nations, is an unnatural one. It is against nature. There is in it something defective, something wrong, which should be searched out and exploded.

The leaven of humanity—sometimes, in the present state of the world, to be administered by the strong hand of war,—so it seems—very often breaks up old prejudices, and opens out the way for the milder and all-subduing influences of truth—that truth which will and must eventually prevail over all error. We see in the progress of society a slow but steady improvement; and in the volume of revelation, we see clearly what is merely indicated in the progress of society. One may, if he please argue for a removal of foreigners from this country to insular positions; and the Chinese government may forbid its subjects to emigrate; but neither will have much effect. The Chinese will emigrate; and foreigners will come to dwell in this land and among this people. Treaties will be formed; and intercourse maintained. The strong encouragement now derivable from the signs of the times becomes positive assurance, when we study the Revelation made for man under the inspiration of the Most High. Holy writ gives full assurance of a coming period, when pure religion shall universally prevail, and those principles everywhere be adopted, and that conduct exhibited, which are in accordance with the laws of God.

“Then,” in the words of another, “there will be no usurpation over conscience, nor forcing of creeds, nor persecutions; for differences in religion will cease from their dominion over the minds of men, by the effect of solid conviction, and a divinely sweet experience of the power of true religion. There will be every encouragement of the freest inquiry and the most ample research; yet infidelity, in every form, shall flee before the glorious light of evidence.

“Commerce will be carried on in the most extensive, active, and successful manner; but truth, honor, and piety will direct all its operations: overreaching and all fraudulent artifices, greediness of

gain, avarice in the retention of it,—luxury, pride, and selfishness in the use of it,—will be generally abhorred.

“Literature, science, and the useful and elegant arts, will be cultivated, and probably carried to an unexampled height of improvement; but they will be subservient to holy purposes, to general happiness, and to the love, admiration and service of God.

“Governments will be firm, secure, and happy; bad laws will be abrogated, and good ones held in honor; liberty, civil and religious, personal and political, shall flourish; ambition, oppression, injustice, cruelty, and—that embodying of all evils—war, shall cease. Both the governors and the governed, in all nations, will be in general men of sound knowledge and wisdom, upright, just, and good. The principles and the practice which distinguish the people of God shall bear rule and shall diffuse general happiness.”

A condition of the human family like this, the Bible warrants us to expect. Its duration may not be exactly a thousand years, but it will be for no inconsiderable period; nor is it, perhaps, for man to know the exact time of its approach. But the movements of the present age seem to indicate the coming of brighter days than the world has ever yet enjoyed. Knowledge and pure religion are spreading and prevailing in an unexampled manner. Peace is more eagerly sought now than ever before; and proper concessions for its restoration and preservation are deemed magnanimous—not cowardly. The speedy return of peace in China, and the favorable terms on which it has been established, are not the least of the favorable signs of the times. While they demand a tribute of grateful praise to the great Sovereign of the universe, they inspire the confident belief, that the old order of things is passing away, and that ere long free and friendly intercourse will be enjoyed among all nations. Since things are thus, what ought to be the conduct of those who are the most enlightened and the most free of all people?

ART. II. *The English in China.* By William Curling Young.

London, 1840, Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill.

THIS, though a little book, comprised in less than one hundred and fifty duodecimo pages, discusses a subject of great moment, and with

no mean ability. A brief analysis of the book will best exhibit the subject, and the manner and bearing of the discussion. Mr. Young considers the common opinion, that the Chinese are desirous of having foreigners come among them, a mischievous fallacy, incompatible with the known peculiarities in the national character of the *two races* now occupying the Chinese empire. These two races are evidently of Mongolian extraction—at least, so he conjectures. The first of these two races, the Chinese, early formed a compact community, divided from all the rest of the world; became strongly attached to their ancient usages, averse to innovations, and to the introduction of foreigners. This spirit of exclusion now extends to all their feelings, and affects all their institutions. Though the present dynasty is *hateful* to the nation, he contends “that the policy of the government and the disposition of the people are the same; that the fabric of the government has been moulded, and its maxims supported, and its spirit influenced, by the direction and the tenor of the national sentiment; that, therefore, *any attempt to establish ourselves securely among them, on the faith of treaties or by the force of arms, would be impolitic, if not impracticable*; and that, if in the belief that an attempt to coerce the government would be supported by the people, we have recourse to invasion, we shall find too late, in the inherent national sentiment, a power more hostile to our progress than the factitious control of arbitrary edicts, a power existing in the hearts of the people, made binding by the precepts which enforce, and sacred by the antiquity that sanctions it, confirmed by long continuance, and jealous of the slightest invasion—power in short,

‘Strong in possession, founded in old custom,

‘Power, by a thousand tough and stringy roots

‘Fixed in the people’s pious nursery faith;

‘This, this will be no strife of strength with strength.’”

These facts, these prejudices, &c., “attest the policy of avoiding a more direct intercourse with the Chinese than that to which we might invite the inhabitants of the coast, by fixing insular marts for the exchange of merchandise within reach of their ordinary navigation.”

Mr. Young prefaces his remarks on treaties—which fill the second chapter of the book—with the old Chinese maxim, “that to rule barbarians with misrule is the true and best way of ruling them.” This proves, what he had proved before, that no treaties can establish friendly relations with this government—a fact “abundantly

proved" by the failure of all diplomatic proceedings in this country. The cause of this failure he believes to be "the unconquerable repugnance of the people to the admission of Europeans within their shores." Hence the necessity of planting commercial settlements beyond their jurisdiction. The Dutch establishments on Formosa "also illustrated this view of the inutility of treaties"—for "no compact whatever can be binding on the Chinese."—"We may strike terror or spread destruction by our fleets and armies, and make our own terms with their leaders, amidst the roar of cannon and the shock of arms; but we can never hope to secure a friendly commerce by means of war, or to form political relations of lasting utility with a government notoriously faithless, and a nation distinguished by mendacity." Even the frontier commerce, such as that secured to the Russians by a formal convention, he thinks would have been far more advantageously conducted at marts, remote from the Chinese territory,—for so eager are the people for trade, that they will seek it at all hazards however remote. The establishment of marts beyond the limits of the empire is the best and surest foundation on which to build our future intercourse with the Chinese.

To give additional force to his opinions, Mr. Young takes a review of all past intercourse, and appeals to facts. Where the system he advocates has been followed, success has usually crowned the efforts that have been made to carry on commerce in the east, and failure attended all deviations from it. So long as trade was maintained by means of insular entrepôts, it prospered; but when, "departing from that wise and cautious system, Europeans sought to make treaties, &c., then apprehensions were awakened, and the havens closed. Factories were forts; warehouses, arsenals; traders, soldiers; and men mounted guns, where they should have stored merchandise. "Such is the history of this portion of oriental commerce, in its rise, progress, and decline." The internal commerce of Asia strongly exemplifies the policy in question, it having a very strong analogy to the maritime system of conducting trade.

Having proved the necessity of removing the Anglo-Chinese commerce, he invites the reader's attention to the most suitable locality for new entrepôts. He would plant a British settlement on "Alceste isle," twelve leagues from the Korean coast, in latitude $34^{\circ} 6'$ N., longitude $125^{\circ} 25'$ E., and make it the chief emporium of the Chinese trade. "Our ocean-mart, there fixed and guarded well, would not only enable us to undersell the Dutch, Danes, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, but also to compete more successfully, than at pre-

sent, both with the Russians and Americans, so long as those nations continue their trade, either by treaty or by sufferance, at Kjachta and Canton. It is scarcely too much to predict, that the country which first puts under the protection of its flag an island staple in the eastern seas will command in future the commerce of the extreme Asia." He finds it impossible, in the limits of his little book, to do more than rapidly glance at a few of the most obvious advantages of the Alceste isle. Its situation is in the very line of the junk-track, at the entrance of the passage from China to Japan. It would also secure all the trade of Java to Japan, and then the rich produce of the Philippines, and the gold and the spices from the Indian Archipelago, would be stored. It would secure and extend the trade of Corea. These are but a few of the advantages. "Other and greater, though more remote, yet scarcely less inevitable, crowd on the imagination." . . . This "rather increases the necessity of forming a chain of insular marts along the maritime frontier of the empire;" one, for example, near Hainan; one at the Madjicosinah; another at the island of Tingháí, on the coast of Fukien; another on Pa-tcha san, seventeen leagues to the eastward of the Great Chusan; and one in the Yellow sea. He does not mention Formosa and Quelpaert, lest the right of occupancy there should be disputed. But as for the others, there could be no injustice in appropriating them to the crown of England. Hainan is "*claimed* by China, but the inhabitants are *free*."

Mr. Young is not insensible of the difficulties to which his scheme is open. All the objections against it he is anxious to grapple and refute,—with what success we leave the reader of his book to judge. But to be brief: he would have a fleet equipped immediately, "peacefully to occupy island-staples, beyond the reach of foreign control," there to improve our trade to an indefinite extent, and "to spread the influence of the race we spring from over the distant east." Evidently fearing some weakness in his statements and reasonings, our author further supports all he has said, first by a chapter of facts, and secondly by a chapter of opinions; and then comes to his "conclusion," and discusses the old question of peace or war. He declares against the war, as being unjust and wicked. Except to glut our vengeance or take revenge, he sees no cause for the contest, nor object to be gained.

We have now glanced at all the prominent points in Mr. Young's essay, and have endeavored fairly to represent his statements and to recapitulate his arguments. Concerning the whole we have but little to remark.

Mr. Young displays more ability than knowledge, in the discussion of his subject. We know that many of his statements are erroneous; others are doubtful. Hainan and its inhabitants are no less a part of the Chinese empire—no less strongly ruled—than Chusan and its people. So far as facts have come to our knowledge, it may be fairly doubted whether the Mantchou rulers are *hateful* to the Chinese, as a nation. Persons who have had the best opportunity to know the truth, declare to the contrary. But the Mantchous are foreigners, “are barbarians;” and they have come into the country and settled among its inhabitants—the dislikes and the prejudices of the Chinese notwithstanding.* Prejudices and dislikes here are no stronger than they are elsewhere. They have been, and they can be, and will be—again overcome and removed.

The advantages of the *new* system—were it feasible—are, we think, greatly over-estimated by Mr. Young. It will, however, be quite early enough to discuss this point, when we can see some probability that the scheme will ever be undertaken. In our opinion, there is no more probability of concentrating the Anglo-Chinese commerce at Alceste isle, than there is of carrying it to Cape Horn. And whether or not any compact or treaty can be binding on the Chinese, is a question, which, for the present, we are quite willing to leave in the hands of H. B. M.’s plenipotentiary. Were all the doctrines of Mr. Young’s book true, and were they to be carried into effect, the reformation of China—most devoutly to be wished—would be postponed indefinitely, nay, for ever. But, thanks to the all wise and over-ruling providence of God, the hope for China is not so forlorn. Let no one say popular feeling here is against us. We know something of that feeling, and have carefully watched its late ebullitions. Anything we would rather see, than the old, long, dead calm of ages, when everything stagnated and died. God will make the wrath and the folly of men to praise him, and restrain, or stop the same, when he pleases. We know he does all things well, and can employ bad as well as good men, to effect his great designs.

* One who has remained long in Canton must have been struck by the strongly marked Arab faces he has often seen, and if he asks the men their creed and their origin, he is answered that they are Mohammdans, and that their ancestors settled here some few centuries ago. History assures us that many Arabs have become denizens of China; and by the descendants of that people are large portions of the northwest of China Proper inhabited.

Jan.	12 m	Feb.	1 m.	Mar.	2 m.	April.	3 m.	May.	4 m.	June.	5 & 6 m.	July.	6 & 7 m.	Aug.	7 & Int.	Sep.	Int. 8 m.	Oct.	8 & 9 m.	Nov.	9 & 10 m.	Dec.	10 & 11 m
1 S	1 w	3	1 w	1 m	2	1 s	2	1 m	2	1 t	4	1 s	4	1 t	6	1 f	8	1 s	8	1 w	10	1 f	10
2 m	2 t	4	2 t	2 t	3	2 s	3	2 t	3	2 f	5	2 s	5	2 w	7	2 s	9	2 m	9	2 t	11	2 s	11
3 t	3 f	5	3 f	3 w	4	3 m	4	3 w	4	3 s	6	3 m	6	3 t	8	3 s	10	3 t	10	3 f	12	3 s	12
4 w	4 s	6	4 s	4 t	5	4 t	5	4 t	5	4 s	7	4 t	7	4 f	9	4 m	11	4 w	11	4 s	13	4 m	13
5 t	5 S	7	5 S	5 f	6	5 w	6	5 f	6	5 m	8	5 w	8	5 s	10	5 t	12	5 t	12	5 s	14	5 t	14
6 f	6 m	8	6 m	6 t	7	6 t	7	6 s	7	6 t	9	6 t	9	6 s	11	6 w	13	6 f	13	6 m	15	6 w	15
7 s	7 t	9	7 t	7 s	8	7 f	8	7 s	8	7 w	10	7 f	10	7 m	12	7 t	14	7 s	14	7 t	16	7 t	16
8 S	8 w	10	8 w	8 m	9	8 s	9	8 m	9	8 t	11	8 s	11	8 t	13	8 f	15	8 S	15	8 w	17	8 f	17
9 m	9 t	11	9 t	9 s	10	9 f	10	9 s	10	9 f	12	9 s	12	9 w	14	9 s	16	9 m	16	9 t	18	9 s	18
10 t	10 f	12	10 f	10 w	11	10 m	11	10 w	11	10 s	13	10 m	13	10 t	15	10 s	17	10 t	17	10 f	19	10 s	19
11 w	11 s	13	11 s	11 t	12	11 t	12	11 t	12	11 S	14	11 t	14	11 f	16	11 m	18	11 w	18	11 s	20	11 m	20
12 t	12 S	14	12 S	12 f	13	12 w	13	12 f	13	12 m	15	12 w	15	12 s	17	12 t	19	12 t	19	12 S	21	12 t	21
13 f	13 m	15	13 m	13 s	14	13 t	14	13 s	14	13 t	16	13 t	16	13 S	18	13 w	20	13 f	20	13 m	22	13 w	22
14 s	14 t	16	14 t	14 s	15	14 f	15	14 s	15	14 w	17	14 f	17	14 m	19	14 t	21	14 s	22	14 t	23	14 t	23
15 S	15 w	17	15 w	15 m	16	15 s	16	15 m	16	15 t	18	15 s	18	15 t	20	15 f	22	15 S	21	15 w	24	15 f	24
16 m	16 t	18	16 t	16 t	17	16 S	17	16 t	17	16 f	19	16 S	19	16 w	21	16 s	23	16 m	23	16 t	25	16 s	25
17 t	17 f	19	17 f	17 w	18	17 m	18	17 w	18	17 s	20	17 m	20	17 t	22	17 s	24	17 t	24	17 f	26	17 s	26
18 w	18 s	20	18 s	18 t	19	18 t	19	18 t	19	18 S	21	18 t	21	18 f	23	18 m	25	18 w	25	18 s	27	18 m	27
19 t	19 S	21	19 S	19 w	20	19 w	20	19 w	20	19 m	22	19 w	22	19 s	24	19 t	26	19 t	26	19 S	28	19 t	28
20 f	20 m	22	20 m	20 t	21	20 t	21	20 s	21	20 t	23	20 t	23	20 S	25	20 w	27	20 f	27	20 m	29	20 w	29
21 s	21 t	23	21 t	21 s	22	21 f	22	21 S	22	21 w	24	21 f	24	21 m	26	21 t	28	21 t	28	21 t	30	21 t	30
22 S	22 w	24	22 w	22 m	23	22 s	23	22 m	23	22 t	25	22 s	25	22 t	27	22 f	29	22 S	29	22 w	31	22 f	31
23 m	23 t	25	23 t	23 s	24	23 t	24	23 t	24	23 f	26	23 S	26	23 w	28	23 s	30	23 m	30	23 t	32	23 s	32
24 t	24 f	26	24 f	24 w	25	24 w	25	24 w	25	24 s	27	24 m	27	24 t	29	24 S	31	24 t	31	24 f	33	24 S	33
25 w.	25 s	27	25 s	25 t	26	25 t	26	25 t	26	25 S	28	25 t	28	25 f	30	25 m	32	25 w	32	25 s	34	25 m	34
26 t	26 S	28	26 S	26 f	27	26 w	27	26 f	27	26 m	29	26 w	29	26 s	31	26 t	33	26 t	33	26 m	35	26 w	35
27 f	27 m	29	27 m	27 s	28	27 t	28	27 s	28	27 t	30	27 t	30	27 S	32	27 w	34	27 f	34	27 m	36	27 w	36
28 s	28 t	30	28 t	28 w	29	28 s	29	28 s	29	28 w	31	28 f	31	28 m	33	28 t	35	28 s	35	28 t	37	28 t	37
29 S	29 m	31	29 m	29 t	30	29 s	30	29 m	30	29 t	32	29 s	32	29 w	34	29 f	36	29 S	36	29 t	38	29 w	38
30 m	30 t	32	30 t	30 w	31	30 t	31	30 t	31	30 f	33	30 S	33	30 w	35	30 s	37	30 m	37	30 t	39	30 t	39
31 t	31 t	33	31 w	31 w	32	31 w	32	31 w	32	31 f	34	31 m	34	31 t	36	31 s	38	31 t	38	31 w	40	31 S	40

ART. III. *Calendar for the year A. D. 1843, being the twenty-third of the reign of T'aukwáng; list of foreign residents in China; and of foreign commercial houses; Portuguese government in Macao; foreign consuls; detail of Her British Majesty's naval and military forces in China.*

THE comparative Calendar on the preceding page shows at one view the dates of the Chinese and European year; the present year 1843 is the 4480th year of the Chinese era, or the 40th year of the 75th cycle of 60 years, and the twenty-third of the reign of his imperial majesty T'aukwáng. It is named in the cycle 癸卯 *kwei m'au*; this cycle era began in the 61st year of the reign of Hwángtí, corresponding to B. C. 2637. See Chi. Rep. vol. XI, page 121. The present year has an intercalary month intervening between the 7th and 8th moons; an intervening month is always added when the sun does not enter another sign during a lunar month, or which is the same thing, when there are two new moons in one sign.

I. FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Abeel, Rev. David	<i>am.</i>	Burd, John	<i>br.</i>
Alnack, W.	<i>br.</i>	Burjorjee Framjee,	<i>par.</i>
Allanson, William	<i>br.</i>	Burn, D. L., and family,	<i>br.</i>
Anderson, Alexander,	"	Buxton, Travers	"
Anderson, Thomas,	"	Byramjee Rustomjee,	<i>par.</i>
Anthon, Joseph C.	<i>am.</i>	Byramjee Cursetjee,	<i>par.</i>
Amroodin Abdool Sutiff,	<i>moh.</i>	Byramjee Pestonjee	<i>par.</i>
Ardaseer Furdoonjee,	<i>par.</i>	Byworth, G.	<i>br.</i>
Ball, Rev. D. M. D. and family	<i>am</i>	Caine, William	"
Balfour, George	<i>br.</i>	Calder, Alexander	"
Bancker, James A.	<i>am.</i>	Cannan, John H.	"
Barnett, G.	<i>br.</i>	Case, W.	"
Bates, ———	<i>am.</i>	Challaye, Charles A.	<i>fr.</i>
Bateman, J.	<i>br.</i>	Chapman, Frederick	<i>br.</i>
Baylis, H. P.	"	Chicks, W.	"
Baynes, W. J. W.	"	Chinnery, George	"
Bennet, J. W., and family	"	Chonski, N. de	<i>fr.</i>
Blenkin, W.	"	Clark, W.	<i>br.</i>
Board, Charles	<i>br.</i>	Cleverley, Osmund	"
Bontein	<i>br.</i>	Compton, J. B.	"
Boone, Rev. W. J., and fam.	<i>am.</i>	Compton, C. S.	<i>br.</i>
Bovet, L.	<i>sw.</i>	Coobear Hurjeewun,	<i>hin.</i>
Bowman, J.	<i>br.</i>	Coolidge, Joseph	<i>am.</i>
Braine, George T.	<i>br.</i>	Cooverjee Bomonjee,	<i>par.</i>
Bridgman, Rev. F. C. D. D.	<i>am.</i>	Couper, William	<i>am.</i>
Brown, Rev. S. R. and family	<i>am.</i>	Cowasjee Framjee	<i>par.</i>
Bull, Isaac M.	<i>am.</i>	Cowasjee Pallanjee	<i>par.</i>

Cowasjee Shapoorjee Tabac,	<i>par.</i>	Goolam Hoseen Chadoo	<i>"</i>
Craig, John	<i>br.</i>	Gordon, Alexander F.	<i>br.</i>
Crooin, A. F.	<i>br.</i>	Gray, C. H.	<i>"</i>
Cunning, W. H. M. D.	<i>am.</i>	Gray, W. F.	<i>br.</i>
Cursetjee Dadabhoy,	<i>par.</i>	Gribble, Henry, and family,	<i>"</i>
Cursetjee Ruttonjee,	<i>par.</i>	Gutzlaff, Rev. C.,	<i>pr.</i>
Dadabhoy Burjorjee,	<i>"</i>	Hajee Dawood	<i>moh.</i>
Dadabhoy Byramjee,	<i>"</i>	Halcon, J. M.	<i>sp.</i>
Dadabhoy Horumsjee,	<i>par.</i>	Hallam, Samuel J.	<i>br.</i>
Dadabhoy Hosunjee,	<i>par.</i>	Harker, Henry R.	<i>br.</i>
Dale, W. W.	<i>br.</i>	Hart, Alexander	<i>"</i>
Davidson, G. F.	<i>"</i>	Hart, Benjamin	<i>"</i>
Davidson, Walter	<i>"</i>	Hart, C. H., and family,	<i>"</i>
Davidson, William	<i>"</i>	Harton, W. H., and family	<i>"</i>
Davidson, F. M.	<i>br.</i>	Hay, W.	<i>"</i>
Dean, Rev. William and family	<i>am.</i>	Heard, Augustine	<i>am.</i>
Delano, Edward	<i>am.</i>	Heard, John	<i>"</i>
Delano, jr. Warren (absent)	<i>am.</i>	Henderson, William	<i>br.</i>
Dent, John	<i>br.</i>	Henry, Joseph	<i>"</i>
De Salis, J. H.	<i>"</i>	Henry, William	<i>"</i>
Dixwell, George Basil	<i>am.</i>	Heras, P. de las	<i>sp.</i>
Dodd, Samuel	<i>"</i>	Heron, George	<i>br.</i>
Douglass, Richard H.	<i>am.</i>	Hight, John F.	<i>"</i>
Drummond, Hon. F. C.	<i>br.</i>	Hillier, C. B.	<i>"</i>
Dudgeon, Patrick	<i>"</i>	Hobson, B. M. B., and family	<i>"</i>
Dundas, Henry	<i>br.</i>	Holgate, H.	<i>"</i>
Durran, A.	<i>fr.</i>	Holliday, John, and family	<i>"</i>
Durran, J. A., jr.	<i>"</i>	Hormuzjee, Franjee	<i>par.</i>
Duus, N., and family	<i>dan.</i>	Hormusjee Byramjee,	<i>par.</i>
Edger, J. F.	<i>br.</i>	Howe, Charles F.	<i>am.</i>
Edwards, Robert	<i>br.</i>	Howell, Augustus	<i>am.</i>
Ellis, W.	<i>"</i>	Hughesdon, C.	<i>br.</i>
Ehnslie, Adam W.	<i>"</i>	Hulbert James A.	<i>"</i>
Empson, Arthur J.	<i>"</i>	Humpston, G.	<i>"</i>
Endicott, James B.	<i>am.</i>	Ilbery, John	<i>"</i>
Erskine, W. A.	<i>br.</i>	Jalbhoy Cursetjee,	<i>par.</i>
Farncomb, Edward	<i>br.</i>	Jancigny, col. A. d' B. de	<i>fr.</i>
Fearon, Christopher	<i>"</i>	Jardine, Andrew	<i>br.</i>
Fearon, Charles A.	<i>br.</i>	Jamsetjee Rustomjee,	<i>par.</i>
Fessenden, Henry	<i>am.</i>	Jamsetjee Eduljee	<i>"</i>
Findlay, George	<i>br.</i>	Jauncey, F.	<i>br.</i>
Fisher, Rodney	<i>am.</i>	Jeanneret, L. Auguste	<i>sw.</i>
Fletcher, Angus	<i>br.</i>	Johnston, A. R.	<i>br.</i>
Forbes, D.	<i>"</i>	Jones, T.	<i>"</i>
Ford, M.	<i>"</i>	Jumoojee Nasserwanjee,	<i>par.</i>
Franjee Jamsetjee,	<i>par.</i>	Just, jr., Leonard,	<i>br.</i>
Franjee Nowrosjee,	<i>par.</i>	Kay, Duncan J.	<i>"</i>
Fryer, W.	<i>br.</i>	Kent, G.	<i>am.</i>
Gallant ———	<i>am.</i>	Kerr, Crawford, and family	<i>br.</i>
Gibb, John D.	<i>"</i>	Kimball, John E.	<i>am.</i>
Gibb, T. A.	<i>"</i>	King, Edward	<i>am.</i>
Gillespie, C. V. and family,	<i>am.</i>	King, Charles W.	<i>"</i>
Gilman, J. T.	<i>am.</i>	King, James R.	<i>"</i>
Gilman, Richard J.	<i>br.</i>	King, William H.	<i>"</i>
Gomajee Gordhunjee	<i>hin.</i>	Kinsley, W. T.	<i>br.</i>
Goolam Hoseen	<i>moh.</i>	Lampliano, Robert	<i>"</i>

Lane, Thomas	<i>br.</i>	Moses, J.	<i>br.</i>
Lane W.	<i>br.</i>	Moss, Alexander	"
Lapraik, Douglas	"	Moul, Henry	"
Larkins, John H.	"	Mullaly, D.	"
Lawrence, Win. A.	<i>am.</i>	Muloo, Doongur	<i>moh.</i>
Lay, G. T.	<i>br.</i>	Muncherjee Cursetjee,	<i>par.</i>
Le Geyt, W. C.	"	Mur, J. Manuel	<i>peruvian</i>
Lejee, W. R.	<i>am.</i>	Murrow, Y. J.	<i>br.</i>
Lena, Alexander	<i>italian</i>	Nanabhoy Hormusjee,	<i>par.</i>
Leslie, W. absent	<i>br.</i>	Neave, Thomas D.	<i>br.</i>
Livingston, W. P.	"	Nesserwanjee Bhicajee,	<i>par.</i>
Lloyd, Charles	<i>du.</i>	Nesserwanjee Dorabjee,	<i>par.</i>
Low, E. A.	<i>am.</i>	Nowrosjee Nesserwanjee,	<i>par.</i>
Lowrie, Rev. W. M.	<i>am.</i>	Nye, Clement	<i>am.</i>
Lockhart, W., and family.	<i>br.</i>	Nye, Gideon jr.	"
Macculloch, Alex.	"	Nye, Thomas S. H.	<i>am.</i>
Macfarlane, A.	"	Oswald, Richard	<i>br.</i>
Mackean, T. W. L.	"	Palmer, J.	"
Macleod, M. A.	"	Pallanjee Dorabjee,	<i>par.</i>
Mahomedbhoy Alloo,	<i>moh.</i>	Pallanjee Nasserwanjee Patel,	<i>par.</i>
Malcolm, G. A. absent	<i>br.</i>	Parker, Rev. Peter, M. D. and family	<i>am.</i>
Maneckjee Burjorjee,	<i>par.</i>	Parkes, Harry	<i>br.</i>
Maneckjee Bomanjee,	"	Pattullo, Stewart E.	<i>br.</i>
Maneckjee Nanabhoy,	<i>par.</i>	Payne, J. B.	"
Markwick, Charles	<i>br.</i>	Pedder, William, R. N.	"
Martin, H.	<i>br.</i>	Peerbhoy Khalikhdin,	<i>moh.</i>
Matheson, Alexander	"	Peerbhoy Yacoob,	<i>moh.</i>
Matheson, James absent	"	Perkins, George	<i>am.</i>
Matheson, Donald absent	"	Perkins, T. H.	<i>am.</i>
McBryde, Rev. T. L. and family	<i>am.</i>	Pestonjee Dinshaw,	<i>par.</i>
McDonald, James	<i>br.</i>	Pestonjee Rustomjee Hukeem,	<i>par.</i>
McMinnis, H.	"	Pestonjee Rustomjee,	"
Medhurst, W. H. jr.	<i>br.</i>	Pestonjee Ruttonjee,	<i>par.</i>
Mehagan, —	"	Pestonjee Merwanjee,	"
Melrose, William	"	Ponder, Stephen	<i>br.</i>
Melville, A.	"	Potter, D.	"
Mercer, J. A.	"	Pottinger, Sir Henry	"
Merwanjee Dadabhoy,	<i>par.</i>	Pierce, W. P.	<i>am.</i>
Merwanjee Eduljee,	"	Pitcher, M. W.	<i>br.</i>
Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy,	"	Poor, William	<i>am.</i>
Meufing, W.	<i>ham.</i>	Power, J. C.	<i>br.</i>
Middleton, John	<i>br.</i>	Proctor, Daniel	<i>am.</i>
Miles, William Harding	"	Prosh, John	<i>br.</i>
Millar, John	"	Pybus, Henry	"
Milne, Rev. W. C.	"	Pybus, Joseph	"
Mohamedally Mohotabhoy,	<i>moh.</i>	Pyke, William	"
Mölbye, A.	<i>dan.</i>	Reynvaan, H. G. J.	<i>du.</i>
Moller, Edmund,	<i>ham.</i>	Rickett, John, and family,	<i>br.</i>
Moore, William	<i>am.</i>	Ritchie A. A., and family,	<i>am.</i>
Moss, Alexander	<i>br.</i>	Roberts, Rev. I. J.	"
Monge	<i>fr.</i>	Roberts, Joseph L.	"
Monk, J. absent	<i>br.</i>	Rolf, R.	<i>br.</i>
Morgan, W., and family,	"	Ruttonjee Framjee,	<i>par.</i>
Morrison, J. Robt.	"	Rustomjee Framjee,	<i>par.</i>
Morss, W. H.	<i>am.</i>	Ruttonjee Hormusjee Canajee,	<i>par.</i>
Moscs, Gelaustan	"	Ryan, James	<i>am.</i>

Ryder, James	<i>br.</i>	Strachan, W.	<i>br.</i>
Saunders, Frederic	<i>br.</i>	Sturgis, James P.	<i>am.</i>
Scheel, Augustus	<i>germ.</i>	Sturgis, Russell	<i>am.</i>
Scott, Alexander	<i>br.</i>	Succutmul Nuthmul,	<i>hin.</i>
Scott, Adam	"	Sulinan Jarmohmed,	<i>moh.</i>
Scott, William	"	Sumsoodin Ahabhoy,	<i>moh.</i>
Sears, Benjamin	"	Sword, John D., and family	<i>am.</i>
Shuck, Rev. J. L., and family,	<i>am.</i>	Sykes, B.	<i>br.</i>
Silverlock, John	<i>br.</i>	Tarrant, William	"
Simmonds, J. M.	"	Thom, Robert	"
Skinner, John	"	Thomson, William	"
Slade, John	"	Tiedeman, jr., P. and family	<i>du.</i>
Smith, Gilbert	absent	Tiedeman, F. H.	<i>du.</i>
Smith, Thomas S.	"	Townsend, P., jr.	<i>am.</i>
Smith, J. Mackrill,	"	Trott, John B.	<i>am.</i>
Smith, John, and family	"	Walker, J.	"
Smith, Henry	"	Wardin, Edmund	"
Somjee Lalljee,	<i>moh.</i>	Waterhouse, B.	<i>br.</i>
Somjee Visram,	"	Webster, Robert	"
Sorabjee Burjorjee,	<i>par.</i>	White, James	<i>br.</i>
Sorabjee Pestonjee,	<i>par.</i>	Whitney, A.	<i>am.</i>
Spooner, Daniel N.	<i>am.</i>	Williams, S. Wells	<i>am.</i>
Staple, Edward A.	<i>br.</i>	Wilkinson, Alfred	<i>br.</i>
Stewart, C. E.	"	Wilson, Craven	"
Stewart, Patrick, and family	"	Wise, John	<i>br.</i>
Stewart, T.	"	Woodberry, Charles	<i>am.</i>
Stewart, W.	"	Woodward, T. W.	<i>br.</i>
Still, C. F.	"	Woosnam, Richard	"
Strachan, Robert	"	Young, Peter	"

2. FOREIGN COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

A. A. Ritchie.	James Ryan.
A. & D. Furdoonjee.	Jamieson, How, & Co.
Augustine Heard & Co.	Jardine, Matheson, & Co.
Bell & Co.	John Burd & Co.
Bovet, Brothers, & Co.	John Smith.
C. V. Gillespie.	J. D. Sword & Co.
C. H. Hart.	L. Just & Son.
D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	Lindsay & Co.
Dallas & Co.	Macvicar & Co.
Dent & Co.	N. Duus.
Dirom & Co.	Olyphant & Co.
Fearon & Son.	Pestonjee Merwanjee & Co.
Fletcher, Larkins, & Co.	P. Townsend & Co.
Fox, Rawson, & Co.	Reynvaan & Co.
Framjee Jamsetjee.	Richard Oswald.
G. F. Davidson.	Robert Webster.
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	Russell & Co.
Gideon Nye, jr.	Turner & Co.
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.	W. A. Lawrence.
Henry Gribble.	W. Lane.
Holliday, Wise, & Co.	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Hughesdon, Brothers.	Wetmore & Co.
Isaac M. Bull.	William Scott.
J. S. Rigge & Co.	William Allanson & Co.

3. PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AT MACAO.

Adrião Accácio da Silveira Pinto, *Governor.*
 Jozé Maria Rodrigues de Bastos, *Judge.*
 Pe. Candido Gonçalves e Franco, *Vicar Capitular.*
 Caetano de Lenios, *Commandant.*

Present members of the Senate.

Jozé Francisco d'Oliveira, } *Judges.*
 Manoel Duarte Bernardino, }
 Felipe Vieira, Guilherme Gonzaga, } *Vereadores.*
 Francisco d'Assis Fernandes. }
 João Damasceno Coelho dos Santos, *Procurador.*
 Cipriano Antonio Pacheco, *Treasurer.*

Justices of Peace.

Claudio Ignacio da Silva, of the parishes of Sé and St. Antonio.
 Manoel Antonio de Souza of the parish of St. Lourenço.

4. FOREIGN CONSULS.

French, { Col. A. d'B. de Jancigny, *commercial agent.*
 { Charles A. Challaye, *consul.*
American, { P. W. Snow, *consul,* (absent.)
 { Edward King, *vice-consul.*

5. LIST OF H. B. M. MILITARY FORCES IN CHINA.

Maj.-general, Lord Saltoun, C. B., G. C. H., commanding the forces.

Commandants of field force, garrison, and cantonment.

Maj.-gen. J. H. Schoedde, H. M. 55 regt. commanding at Chusan.
 Lieut.-col. C. Campbell, H. M. 98th regt. commanding at Hongkong.
 Lieut.-col. J. Cowper, H. M. 18th regt. commanding at Kúlángsú.

GENERAL STAFF AT HONGKONG, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Maj. J. Hope Grant, H. M. 9th Lancers,	Assistant adjutant gen. of the force.
Capt. C. A. Edwards, H. M. 18th R. I. regt.	} Assist.-quarter-master general, and acting barrack master.
Maj. S. H. Moore, 34th regt. B. N. I.	
Lieut.-col. R. W. Wilson, 65th M. N. I.	Judge advocate general.
Lieut. J. L. Barrow, Madras artillery	Paymaster.
Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, Mad. saps. & miners.	Commissary of ordnance.
Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th B. N. I.	Executive engineer.
Capt. D. Bamfield, Bengal Volunteers,	} Sub-assistant commissary generals.
Lieut. J. McVicar, 41st M. N. I.	
Capt. A. A. T. Conyngham, 3d Buffs	Staff officer to Madras troops.
Lieut. E. Haythorne, H. M. 98th regt.	Aid-de-camp.
Surgeon J. Thomson, E. I. Co.'s service,	Assistant aid-de-camp.
Assist.-surg. W. Graham, E. I. Co.'s service,	Superintending surgeon.
Lieut.-col. Colin Campbell, H. M. 98th regt.	Medical store keeper & staff surg.
Lieut. E. Haythorne, H. M. 98th regt.	Commandant of Hongkong.
	Station staff.

<i>Troops.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Ordnance department, under lieut. Barrow, com'y of ord.	3	-
Commissariat dept., under lieut. Davidson, sub-as. com.-gen.,	1	-
Royal artillery, } commanded by	85	-
Madras artillery, } br. lt.-col. J. Knowles	10	-
Sappers and miners, lieut. Ouchterlony	3	56
H. M. 18th Royal Irish detachments, lt. Bloomfield	118	-
H. M. 55th left wing, maj. D. L. Fawcett	500	-
H. M. 98th regiment, lieut.-col. C. Campbell	481	-
41st regt. M. N. I., lieut.-col. Dyce	-	439
Madras gun Lascars, lt.-col. J. Knowles	-	57
Total rank and file	1201	552

FIELD FORCE AT CHUSAN.

Major-general J. H. Schoedde, commanding the force.

Capt. A. O'Leary, H. M. 55th regt.	Brigade major.
Lieut. T. de Havilland, H. M. 55th regt.	Military magistrate.
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	Joint magistrate.
Lieut. A. G. Elphinstone, 12th M. N. I.	Sub-assist. commissary general.
Lieut. J. Hitchins, Madras sappers & miners,	Executive eng. & barrack master.
Surgeon J. Shanks, H. M. 55th regt.	Staff surgeon.

<i>Troops.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Madras artillery, commanded by capt. Back	60	-
H. M. 18th R. I. regt., left wing, capt. Lord Cochrane	334	-
H. M. 55th regt. right wing, major C. Warren	569	-
Gun Lascars, capt. J. Back	-	70
2d regiment M. N. I., lieut.-col. J. R. Luard	2	844
Sappers and miners, lieut. J. Hitchins	63	47
Total rank and file	1028	961

GARRISON OF KÚLÁNGSÚ.

Lieut.-colonel J. Cowper, commanding the garrison.

Lieut. J. W. Graves, H. M. 18th R. I. regt.	Station staff officer.
Lieut. G. F. Call, H. M. 18th R. I. regt.	Sub-assistant commissary gen.

<i>Troops.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Madras artillery, commanded by lieut. Collingwood	25	-
H. M. 18th R. I. regt. right wing, lieut.-col. Cowper	484	-
Gun Lascars, lieut. Collingwood	-	21
41st regiment M. N. I. left wing, capt. Hall	-	434
Sappers and miners, lieut. Collingwood	-	16
Total rank and file	509	471

<i>Summary.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Rank and file of field force at Hongkong	1201	552
Rank and file of garrison at Chusan	1028	961
Rank and file of garrison at Kúlángsú	509	471
Total rank and file	2738	1984

6. LIST OF H. B. M. NAVAL FORCE IN CHINA.

Ships.	Guns.	Captain's Name.	Complement.		
Cornwallis,	72,	Captain Peter Richards,	620	{ Flagship of vice-admiral Sir William Parker.	
Agincourt,	72,	Captain H. W. Bruce,	620		
Algerine,	10,	Lieutenant B. Dolling,	60	{ Flagship of rear-admiral Sir T. Cochrane.	
Alligator,	2,	Master Richard Browne,	44		Troop ship.
Apollo,	8,	Commander C. Frederick,			Troop ship.
Belleisle,	20,	Captain John Kingcome,	280	Troop ship.	
Cambrain,	36,	Captain H. D. Chads, c. v.	360		
Childers,	16,	Comdr. G. G. Wellesley,	150		
Dido,	18,	Captain hon. H. Keppel,	200		
Harlequin,	16,	Comdr. hon. G. F. Hastings,	130		
Jupiter,	12,	Master E. B. Hoffmeister,	100	Troop ship.	
Minden,	20,	Captain Michael Quin,	276	Hospital ship.	
North Sar,	26,	Capt. sir J. E. Home, Bart,	200		
Pylades,	18,	Commander D. S. Tindal,	130		
Pelican,	16,	Commander P. Justice,	130		
Rattlesnake,	2,	Master James Sprent,		Troop ship.	
Serpent,	16,	Commander W. Nevill,	130		
Sapphire,	2,	Master J. R. Fittock,		Troop ship.	
Starling,	4,	Commander H. Kellet,		Surveying vessel.	
Plover,	4,	Commander R. Collinson,		Surveying vessel.	
Thalia,	42,	Captain Charles Hope,	450		
Wolverine,	16,	Comdr. J. J. W. Johnson,	130		
Wanderer,	16,	Comdr. G. H. Seymour,	130		
Wolf,	18,	Commannder C. O. Hayes,	140	(Not yet arrivcd).	
<i>Steamers.</i>					
Acbar,		Commodore John Pepper,	164	Honorable Company.	
Driver,	6,	Comdr. S. F. Harmer,	145		
Medusa,		Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, r. n.		Honorable Company.	
Phlegethon		Lieut. J. J. McCleverty, r. n.		Honorable Company.	
Proserpine		Commander Hough,		Honorable Company.	
Rev. J. A. Burrows,		H. M. ship Cornwallis,	} Chaplains.		
Rev. S. W. Parish,		H. M. ship Agincourt,			
Rev. E. S. Phelps,		H. M. ship Belleisle,			
Rev. J. L. Moody,		H. M. ship Thalia,			

ART. IV. *List of the principal persons holding office at Peking in the imperial government, with explanatory remarks.*

THE commencement of a new year—and of a new era in the foreign relations of China—reminds us again to introduce to our readers the principal persons serving in the government of this empire. In our fourth volume, a rather detailed list was given of those who were then in the government; and the hope was expressed, that the character and services of many might be, from time to time, noticed. The promise then made we have not hitherto found it in our power

to redeem; and the list of officers has in successive years been but very partially repeated. But the more intimate intercourse with Chinese officers, which is hereafter likely to exist, will require ampler particulars for the information of those interested in that intercourse, and at the same time will afford the means of gaining more accurate knowledge regarding those whose names may appear before the public.

The names here given will be spelled according to the orthography which we have recently adopted, as explained in several volumes of the Repository, and given at full length on pages 28-44 of the last vol. In a few instances, however, where names written according to another orthography have become familiar, such different spelling will be retained, either in lieu of, or in addition to, the newer spelling.

The Chinese have, like ourselves, surnames, or family names, which they place, however, (consistently with the rule of *contrariety* that obtains between us and them in so many particulars,) *before* instead of after the individual's name. In writing Chinese names, then, we should distinguish the surname from the individual name, by commencing each with a capital: but to prevent confusion, where several names occur consecutively, it will be well to join the two together by a hyphen. Thus *Li-Tingyáng* will at once be seen to be a person of the family of *Lí*, whose own personal name is *Ting-yáng*. In most cases the surname is, as here, a monosyllable; but there are a few, not often occurring, of two (sometimes of even more than two) syllables. The individual names are, irregularly, of one or two syllables.

The Tartars—whether Mantchou or Mongol—do not, like the Chinese, have the family names in ordinary use; and the individual names by which they are known are, in their own languages, single words, although often of three, four or more syllables. These names should not therefore be written, as are those of the Chinese, with the first syllable separated from the rest, but all in one, as *Tsilámíngá*. The Mantchous, coming among a more civilized people than themselves, have indeed shown a disposition often to blend themselves with the Chinese; and in the efforts of their sovereigns to prevent this, we find ordinances, forbidding them to select such names, and such characters in Chinese to denote their pronunciation—as will give those names, when written in Chinese, a resemblance to the names of men of Chinese descent. We find them also forbidden to have the initial syllable in consecutive generations the same, making it appear in Chinese as a surname: and they are prohibited, when

writing their names in their own languages, to write the several syllables apart one from another. These various ordinances have not been very rigidly obeyed; yet partially observed as they have been, it is not difficult, in general, after some little experience, to distinguish the Tartar from the Chinese names.

There is one class of Mantchous, those closely related to the sovereign, the initial syllable of whose names is fixed for each generation, so as to show at once to what generation of the imperial family the person belongs; and, in this case, the syllables having been taken from Chinese, and not from Mantchou, the separation of the first and second syllables is correct, as *Mien-Sái, Yi-Shán*; but, since Chinese surnames of the same pronunciation as Mien, Yi, &c., often occur, it will be better, in writing them in English orthography (where the Chinese character will not appear to distinguish them), that we should still run the two together like all other Tartar names; and we will therefore continue to write *Miensái, Yishán*. Since the introduction of the initial syllables, to mark successive generations of the nearer members of the imperial family, there have been eight generations, distinguished by these eight characters—**立 允 弘 永 綿 奕 載 奉** Hiuen, Yun, Hung, Yung, Mien, Yi, Tsái, Fung. The first of these marks the generation of Káng-hí, the fifth that of the reigning monarch, who has yet no grandchildren, but numerous cousins in the second and third generations below him. A grand-nephew, *Tsáitsiuen*, it will be seen below, is now the chief controller of the imperial house or clan.

Those *most nearly* allied in blood to the sovereign are still farther distinguished, by having the second syllables of their names written in compound Chinese characters, a *part of the composition* of each character being the same for individuals of the same generation. Thus, all relatives in the same generation with Kiáking were distinguished by **永** Yung for the first syllable of their names; but those most nearly related were further distinguished by the use of **玉** (*yu*, a gem) in the composition of the character forming the second syllable, as **永 琮** Yungtsung, **永 珪** Yungsang. The nearer relatives of Táukwáng may be known in like manner by the use of **小** (*sin*, mind), in the composition of the second syllables; as in **綿 愷** Mienkái, **綿 愉** Mienyii:—and his sons and nephews are all marked by the use of **糸** (*sz'*, silk) in the like manner,—as **奕 緯** Yiwei, **奕 綜** Yitsung; his grand-nephews and future grandsons by the use of **金** (*kin*, gold),—as **載 銓** Tsáitsiuen,

載銳 Tsaijui. But this is a peculiarity that can only be marked in Chinese, and cannot be preserved in turning the names into an English orthography.

There is yet another peculiarity in names, which will occasionally be met with. Sons born at a time when their fathers had reached an advanced age are oftentimes named after the number of years which their fathers had then attained; as 七十二 Tsishi-rh, "Seventy-two."

The Chinese, in speaking of others, being in the practice of using the first name alone (with them the surname), and attaching to it a title,—as Lí Líuyé, i. e. Mr. Lí; Kí Hauyé, i. e. Lord Kí,—the Mantchous have imitated their example, and the first syllables of their names are invariably used apart, in the same manner as surnames; so that we find Kíying reduced to Kí (Ke), and Yípú to Y (E), when spoken of by others, or when they are detailing their titles at the commencement of a document, addressed either to an equal or an inferior. To observe this mode of abbreviation, in turning the names into an English orthography, would, however, only create confusion; for by such abbreviation, names like Kíshen, Kíying, and Kí-Kung, would all be reduced to the same monosyllable Kí (or Ke),—till at length it would be impossible to know who was spoken of. It is much therefore to be desired, that, in translating documents wherein officers are named in this abbreviated manner, the names should be *filled up*, as often as the whole names are known to the translator.

After these remarks on the varieties that will be found in names, and the modes of writing them, it only remains to observe, that an asterisk (*) after a Tartar name will show the individual to be of the imperial kindred; a dagger (†) will mark him as a Mongol (not a Mantchou) Tartar; and an asterisk after a Chinese name will show that the individual is a naturalized Tartar, that is, a descendant of those Chinese who aided the reigning family in the conquest of China, and who in consequence enjoy the same privileges as Tartars.

The Imperial Family.

THE EMPEROR.

道光 *Táukwáng*, "Brightness of Reason," (so the reigning emperor is designated during his lifetime) is the second son of the late emperor Kiákíng (or Jintsung 仁宗, as he has been named since his death). Táukwáng was born on the 10th of the 8th month, 1781;—he gained great

credit in 1813, by his successful resistance of an attack on the imperial palace; he succeeded his father on the 24th or 25th August, 1821. During his reign, there has been almost constant war with insurgents, in one quarter or another of the empire. In 1831, the emperor lost his eldest son, the crown prince; he has now three sons surviving, all under age.

THE OFFICE OF THE IMPERIAL KINDRED,

宗人府 *Tsung-jin Fú*,

Is for the direction and government of all the imperial clan. The imperial kindred are divided into two classes, the 宗室 *tsungshi*, or 'imperial house,' and the 覺羅 *Ghioro*, or members of the golden (i. e. Ghioro) tribe, (that being the surname of the reigning family.) The lineal descendants of the first sovereign, who assumed the name of emperor, are called 'of the imperial house;' the rest of the family only retain the surname of 'Ghioro.' Those who may have been expelled from the first class for misconduct are still distinguished by 'wearing a red girdle;' those who are expelled from the second class, wear a light 'pink girdle.' There are many titular distinctions among the members of the imperial family; but the titled members seldom appear in official situations, excepting those of court ceremony. The present chief controller of the imperial kindred was in high employment, till he succeeded to his father's title of prince, since when he has been entirely withdrawn.

Chief Controller, or Head of the House, 宗令 Tsung ling.

定郡王載銓 *Tsáitsiuen*,* prince of the 2d order (*Ting kiunwáng*), succeeded to his father 奕紹 *Yisháu*, a prince of the 1st order *Ting tsinwáng*,—about two years ago; *Yisháu's* father was 綿恩 *Mien'an*, also a prince of the 1st order, and in common with his son and grandson, a chief officer over the imperial kindred.

Secondary Controllers, 宗正 Tsung ching.

睿親王, 仁壽 *Jinshau*,* prince of the 1st order (*Jui tsinwáng*), lineal descendant of *Tor'hwan*, the uncle and guardian of *Shunchi*, who established the present dynasty on the throne, and received the title which his descendants now enjoy.

鄭親王, 烏爾恭阿 *Urkungá*, prince of the 1st order (*Ching tsinwáng*),—lineal descendant of one of the princes of *Shunchi's* reign.

'*Officers of the Family, 宗人 Tsung jin.*

貝勒, 綿岫 *Miensiú*, prince of the 3d order (*Peile* or *Beile*).

貝子, 綿偲 *Miensiái*, prince of the 4th order (*Peitsz'* or *Beidse*).

SONS OF THE EMPEROR.

四阿哥, 奕紱 Yichú, 'the fourth Ako,' born in the 6th month, 1831,—the eldest surviving son.

五阿哥, 奕綜 Yitsung, 'the fifth Ako,' born in the 6th month, 1831.

六阿哥, 奕—— Yi ——, 'the sixth Ako.'

BROTHERS OF THE EMPEROR.

惇親王, 綿愷 Mienkái, prince of the 1st order, Tun-tsinwáng, commanding one of the Mantchou 'banners.'

惠親王, 綿愉 Mienyü, prince of the 1st order, Hwui-tsinwáng, for several years degraded to the 2d order (kiunwáng), but now restored; presides over the Board of Music.

NEPHEWS, COUSINS, &C., OF THE EMPEROR.

綿志 Mienchí, the 儀 Y tsinwáng, son of 永璇 Yungsiuen, and first cousin of the emperor.

奕結 Yichí, 瑞 Sui kiunwáng, cousin once removed.

奕綺 Yikí, a Peile, son of the late 質郡王 Chi kiunwáng, 綿慶 Mienking.

奕經 Yiking, a 輔國將軍 Fúkwó-Tsiángkiun, or noble of the blood imperial of the 11th order.

奕紀 Yikí, a brother of Yiking's, about two years since sent on a mission to the frontiers of Corea, and disgraced on account of the malpractices of his followers.

載銳 Tsáijui, the 成 Ching kiunwáng, cousin twice removed.

載銓 Tsáitsiuen, the 定 Ting kiunwáng, cousin twice removed.

Hereditary Nobility.

The titles of nobility acknowledged and adopted by the Chinese are very numerous, and the list we can now give of those possessing such titles is very imperfect. We must take a future occasion minutely to explain the relative position and the regulations of the various orders of nobility—those native to China—and those introduced from the Tartars or others.

RULING PRINCES.

Kwówáng, 國王 Kings of countries.

朝鮮國王, 李奐 Lí Hwán, king of Corea, succeeded his father a few years since.

越南國王, 阮福旋 Yuen Fusiuen, king of Cochinchina, succeeded his father (known by the name 明命 Mingming), last year, and has just received investiture.

琉球國王 —— king of the Lewchew islands.

The Chinese reckon several other *kwowáng*, or kings of nations, besides these; but these three are the only ones that do homage for their investiture.

2. Kháns, 汗 Hán.

喀爾喀 of the Kalkhas: 土謝圖汗 the Tuchétú khán.

車臣汗 the Tsetsen khán.

札薩克圖汗 the Dzassáktú khán.

三音諾顏 the Sáin-noin.

杜爾伯特 of the Tourbeths: 達賴汗 the Dalái khán.

杜爾扈特 of the Torgouths: 卓哩克圖汗 the Chorihtú khán.

3. Dzassák 札薩克, or ruling chiefs.

Ecclesiastics.

西藏, 達賴喇嘛, the Dalái-lámá of Tibet at Hlassa.

班禪額爾德尼, the Bántchen-erdení, at Chashi-lounbou.

There are besides numerous other 喇嘛 lámás, and 呼圖克圖 Khoutouktous (khútuktús), both as chiefs, and as simple ecclesiastics.

Laymen.

札薩克親王, 郡王, 貝勒, 貝子, 公, Dzassák Tsinwáng, Kiunwáng, Peile, Peitse, Kung, princes of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th orders and dukes, as well as of lower grades, are very numerous, among both the 'Inner' and 'Outer' Mongol tribes. Some of these titles, as well as that of 伯克 Beg, or Bey, are given also to chief men in the Mohammedan country. To many of these the imperial daughters and near female relatives are given in marriage. There are many having these titles without being 'Dzassák,' or ruling chiefs. Such would come under the following class of titular nobility; but we have not now their names and titles in any proportion to their actual numbers.

Titular Nobility.

The four higher orders of princes, imperial dukes, &c., and the ancient military orders—公 *kung*, 侯 *hau*, 伯 *pe*, 子 *tsz'*, 男 *nán*—are the principal distinctions; a few minor ones need not now be detailed. *Pátúlú* 巴圖魯 is a distinction corresponding to European orders of knighthood.

1. Tsinwáng 親王, 'imperiallly-allied princes;' their heirs are entitled 世子 *shítsz'*, 'heirs,' and take rank as such.

禮 *Lí* tsinwáng, premier prince; inherits his title from one of the founders of the dynasty.

睿 *Jui* tsinwáng, 仁壽 *Jinshau*.

鄭 *Ching* tsinwáng, 烏爾恭阿 *U'rkungá*, descended from 豫 *Yü* tsinwáng,

肅 *Su* tsinwáng, 敬敏 *Kingmin*, a son of 永錫 *Yungsi*.

莊 *Chwáng* tsinwáng 綿課 *Mienkó*, his rank temporarily reduced to *kiunwáng*; was in 1818 at the head of a commission of regency.

怡 *Í* tsinwáng, junior hereditary tsinwáng.

儀 *Í* tsinwáng, 綿志 *Mienchí*, son of 永璇 *Yungsiuen*, who, as *Kiáking's* brother, received the title: according to a Chinese rule—this not being a *perpetual* title given on account of merit, the successor in the 3d generation will become *kiunwáng*, in the 4th, Peile, &c.

惇 *Tun* tsinwáng, brother of the reigning emperor.

惠 *Hwui* tsinwáng, brother of the reigning emperor.

2. *Kiunwáng* 郡王 'princes of principedoms;' their heirs are entitled 長子 *chángtsz'*, 'eldest sons,' and take rank as such, during their fathers' lifetime.

克勤 *Kekin* *kiunwáng*,

順成 *Shunching* *kiunwáng*, 倫柱 *Lunchú*.

慶 *King* *kiunwáng*, 綿愍 *Mienmin*.

和 *Hó* *kiunwáng*.

榮 *Yung* *kiunwáng*, 奕繪 *Yihwui*, son of 綿億 *Mienyi*.—The above are *perpetual* hereditary *kiunwáng*; the following descend a degree in each generation.

瑞 Sui kiunwáng, 奕紱 Yichí, son of 綿忻 Michhin, late tsinwáng.

成 Ching kiunwáng, 載銳 Tsáijui, 4th in descent from the first Ching tsingwáng (永珪 Yungsang, a brother of Kiáking's), and grandson of 綿懃 Mienkin.

定 Ting kiunwáng, 載銓 Tsáitsiuen, son of 奕紹 Yisháu, and grandson of 綿恩 Mien'an, both of whom were of the higher order, tsinwáng; chief controller of the imperial clan.

3. Peile 貝勒 or Beile, a Tartar title, the 3d order of princes.

綿偲 Miensái, one of the officers of the imperial clan,—together with many others, descendents of tsinwáng, and kiunwáng in the 2d, or 3d generation, allied to the imperial house, &c.

4. Peitse 貝子 or Beitse, the 4th order of princes.

綿岫 Miensiú, an officer of the imperial house,—together with many others.

5. Chinkwó kung 鎮國公, dukes 'ruling the nation.'

6. Fúkwó kung 輔國公, dukes 'sustaining the nation.'

7. 8. Each subdivided into two orders, making the number of 8.

9. Funkwó kung 奉國公 national dukes.

Kung, 公 dukes, &c., (but not allied to the imperial house,) 侯 hau, 伯 pe, 子 tsz, 男 nán,—which we render counts, viscounts, barons, and baronets, succeed; and in the imperial house four lower orders of titular rank, designated as 將軍 tsíangkiun, 'generals.'

衍聖公 Yenshing kung, 'the ever sacred duke,' descendant of Confucius, 孔 —, Kung —.

海澄公 Háiching kung, 黃嘉謨 Hwáng Kiámú, a descendant of one of the patriot pirates, or officers engaged against the present dynasty, in Kánghí's reign, in Fukien. Resides at Peking.

The General Government

Comprehends two Councils, and six supreme Boards, a Colonial Office, a Censorate, an imperial College, and some courts.

THE INNER COUNCIL, 內閣 Nui Ká,

Corresponds in some degree to the European *Cabinets*; it is the

emperor's office of business, or administrative board, from which all his ordinary commands are issued: its principal officers are four chief ministers, 大學士 *tá hiósz'*, 'great scholars,' and two assisting ministers, 協辦大學士 *hiépán tá hiósz'*: there are also ten 學士 *hiósz'*, who hold a high rank, and are often appointed to colonial or other governments. Their duties are 'to deliberate on the government of the empire, to declare the imperial pleasure, to regulate the canons of state, and in general to guide the balance of affairs,—thus aiding the sovereign in directing the concerns of his people.' See Vol. IV. p. 139.

Tá hiósz'.

1. 穆彰阿 *Muchángá*, minister of the *Wanhwá tien* 文華殿, or 'hall of literary adornment,' a guardian of the crown prince, president of the imperial college, superintending the Board of Works, general of the yellow-bannered Mantchous, &c., &c.
2. 潘世恩 *Pwán Shí'an*, of *Kiángsú*, minister of the *Wúying tien*, 武英殿, "hall of martial heroism," a guardian of the crown prince, a president of the imperial College, superintending the Board of Revenue, &c.
3. 寶興, *Páuhing*,* minister of the *Wanyuen kó*, 文淵閣, cabinet of literary treasures, and governor-general of *Sz'chuen*.
4. 王鼎 *Wáng Ting*, of *Shensí*, minister of the *Tung kó*, 東閣, 'eastern cabinet,' a titular guardian of the crown prince, superintending the Board of Punishments. (Lately deceased.)

1. *Muchángá* has always been an officer about the court; it is nearly eight years since he entered the Cabinet, having previously been a president of the Board of War, and one of the lords of the "Three Treasuries;" he has been many years a president of the College, and his power and influence throughout the empire are great.

2. *Pwán Shí'an* has been in the Cabinet about the same length of time as *Muchángá*, having previously been a president of the Board of Civil Office: he has also been, for the last eight years, a president of the imperial College. He is understood to be very pacific, and averse to violent measures.

3. *Páuhing* has held high rank for a number of years, both in and out of Peking: he was senior vice-president of the Board of Civil Office ten years ago, being at the same time under *Kíying*, who then commanded the guards of the capital; but since his appointment to the capital he has not been to Peking.

4. *Wáng Ting's* place in the Cabinet has not been filled since his decease. Report says this minister killed himself because the emperor would not follow his advice. He was a president of the Board of Revenue ten years ago, and served in that office in conjunction with *Kíying* in 1835, at which time he was in the cabinet. His voice was for war.

Hiepán tá hiósz'.

5. 奕經 *Yiking*,* assistant minister, a titled member of the imperial family, a president of the Board of Civil Office, one of the treasurers to the imperial house, general of the yellow-bannered Mantchous,—lately sent as 'awe-inspiring generalissimo' against the English in Chekiang and Kiángsú,— now in disgrace and under sentence of death.
6. 卓秉恬 *Chó Pingtien*, of Sz'chuen, assistant minister, a president of the Board of Civil Office, superintending the metropolitan prefecture of Shuntien.

*Hiósz' of the Cabinet,**and ex-officio vice-presidents of the Board of Rites.*

1. 培成 *Peiching*.
2. 連貴 *Lienkwei*, superintendent of the imperial court.
3. 綿性 *Miensing*,* Lt.-general of the white bannered Mantchous, commanding *en-second* the guards of Peking.
4. 禧恩 *Hí'an*,* superintendent of the palace of Yuenming yuen, recently appointed general-in-chief of the Mantchous at Moukden.
5. 奕毓 *Yiyu*.*
6. 玉明 *Yuming*,* a general of the red-bannered Mantchous, a commander of the body guards, &c., &c.
7. 姚元之 *Yáu Yuenchí*, of Ánhwui.
8. 楊殿邦 *Yáng Tienpáng*, of Ánhwui.
9. 李煌 *Lí Hwáng*, of Yunnán.
10. 候桐 *Hau Tung*, of Kiángsú.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL, 軍機處 *Kwan Kí Chú.*

This Council is composed of princes of the blood, nobles of the highest rank, ministers of the Inner Council, presidents of the six

5. *Yiking*, owing to his being a cousin, or nephew of the emperor's, has been many years in high office. He served under *Kíying* in command of the guards of Peking in 1832; was general-in-chief and governor of the Mantchous in 1835. His brother, *Yíki*, was disgraced, not long since, for malpractices; and he is himself equally worthless.

4. *Hí'an* was formerly in high favor, his daughter or sister being it is said one of the chief favorites of the seraglio: he was, however, disgraced for malpractices, but is now again rising into favor; he has lately been appointed chief general in the military government of the Mantehou country. So long ago as 1832, this favorite of the emperor was sent as imperial commissioner to Canton, and was then said to have more influence with the emperor than any man living.

Boards, &c., with such other officers as the emperor may please to appoint. No list of its members is published. (See Vol. IV., pp. 138, 475.)

THE SIX BOARDS, 六部 *Lu Pú.*

The two Councils—the Inner and General Councils—connect the supreme head of the state with the several subordinate departments of the administration, the chief of which are the six Boards, having cognizance of all the transactions that take place in the eighteen provinces of China Proper. At the head of each Board are two presidents and four vice-presidents; who are alternately Chinese and Tartars (Mantchou or Mongol). Over the presidents and vice-presidents, superintendents are sometimes placed. For details, see vol. IV., page 139.

1. *Board of Civil Office, 吏部 Li Pú.*

奕	經	恬	Yiking, a Mantchou.
卓	秉	恩	Chó Pingtien, of Sz'chuen.
麟	魁		Linkwei, a Mantchou.
潘	錫		Pwán Sí'an, of A'nhwui.
善	燾		Shentáu,* a Mantchou.
毛	式	郇	Máu Shisiun, of Shántung.

2. *Board of Revenue, 戶部 Hú Pú.*

潘	世	恩	Pwán Shí'an, of Kiángsú.
敬	徵		Kingching,* a Mantchou.
祁	雋	藻	Kí Tsintsáu, of Shánsí.
文	蔚		Wanwei, a Mantchou.
杜	受	田	Tú Shautien, of Shántung.
端	華		Twánhwá,* a Mantchou.

3. *The Board of Rites, 禮部 Li Pú.*

色	克	精	額	Seketsingge, a Mantchou.
龔	守	正		Kung Shauching, of Chekiáng.
關	聖	保		Kwánshingpáu, a Mantchou.
馮	芝			Fung Chí, of Shánsí.
薩	迎	阿		Sáyinga, a Mantchou.
王	炳	瀛		Wáng Pingying, of Sz'chuen.

4. *The Board of War*, 兵部 *Ping Pú*.

裕誠 普
許乃 訥
倭什
朱嶠
慧成
魏元 煨

Ytishing, a Mantchou.
Hii Náipú, of Chekiáng.
Weishimáh, a Mongol.
Chú Tsun, of Yunnán.
Weiching, a Mantchou.
Wei Yuenláng, of Chilí.

5. *The Board of Punishments*, 刑部 *Hing Pú*

阿勒 清
李振 祐
柏俊
黃爵 滋
成剛
王植

Alitsinga, a Mantchou.
Lí Chinkú, of Anhwui.
Petsium, a Mongol.
Hwáng Tsiótsz', of Kiángsí.
Chingkáng, a Mantchou.
Wáng Chi, of Chilí.

6. *Board of Works*, 工部 *Kung Pú*.

穆彰 阿
賽尙 阿
廖鴻 荃
特登 額
徐士 芬
阿靈 阿
賈植

Muchánga, a Mantchou.
Sáishánga, a Mongol.
Liáu Hiungtsiun, of Fukien.
Tetangnge, a Mantchou.
Sü Sz'fan, of Chekiáng.
Alinga, a Mantchou.
Kíá Ching of Shántung.

The Colonial Office, 理藩院 *Lí Fàn Yuen*.

賽尙 阿
恩桂 泰
吉倫 泰
恩華 泰
拉木 格

Sáishínga, a Mongol.
'Ankwei,* a Mantchou.
Keluntái, a Mantchou.
'Anhwá, a Mantchou.
Lá-mu-ke-pú-chá-pú, a Mongol.

The Censorate, 都察院 *Túchá Yeun*.

奕山
沈岐
隆勳

Yishán,* a Mantchou.
Chim Kí, of Kiángsí.
Lunghiu, a Mantchou.

祝慶蕃 Chu Kingfán, of Hónán.
 寶齡 Páuling, a Mantchou.
 何汝霖 Hó Yülin, of Kiángsú.

Revisors of the Imperial Academy, 翰林院修撰
Hánlín yuen siú chán.

劉繹 Liú Yi, of Kiángsí.
 龍啟瑞 Lung Kísui, of Kwángsí.
 鈕福保 Niú Fupáu of Chekiáng.
 李承霖 Lí Chinglin, of Kiángsú.

ART. V. *Local correspondence between her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary and the British merchants.*—From the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.*

(No. 1.)

Macao, December 28th, 1842.

To the British merchants, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have reason to expect, that one or both of the imperial commissioners will arrive at Canton, in the course of the ensuing or current month, with the object of negotiating with me upon, and finally adjusting, the still pending questions as to the tariff to be established, and duties to be levied at the five ports, that are to be thrown open, in conformity with the late treaty; and as the discussion of such matters, and the adjustment of the important questions they involve, are strange to me, owing to my never having had to look much into mercantile matters, I came over to this place a few days ago, with the intention of inviting you all to a conference; but subsequent reflection has led me to think, that it will be better to obtain your sentiments (whether you may decide on favoring me with them individually or collectively,) in writing, which will have the self-evident advantage over verbal communication, that you will all be more likely to weigh your opinions with even greater care, than if you were to express them orally; but your putting those opinions on paper will be an effectual guard against the possibility of

my misunderstanding your object; and that it will enable me to submit the result in a clear and concise shape to H. M. government.

I had proposed to myself, to publish for general information the treaty, which I have concluded with China; but there appears to be objections to that course, until it shall have been formally ratified by the queen; and, therefore, I herewith send you copies of the three articles, 2d, 5th and 10th, immediately connected with the subject of this letter, and which will show you distinctly what remains to be done.

I had, as you may readily imagine, a great deal of discussion with the imperial commissioners, subsequent to the signing of the treaty, and I likewise forward for your notice, extracts from memoranda which passed between those high officers and myself. To the last of these extracts, dated the 17th of September, the imperial commissioners replied, on the 27th of the same month, amongst other matters in these words:

“Putting aside, however, the question of the duties, which shall hereafter be printed and bound into a large volume, according to the rules established by the Board of Revenue, and published also on a board, that all men may see, and the mandarin followers not be permitted to interfere with them: putting aside too, the question of the various charges, and of examining distinctly which are those that ought to be retained, and which those that ought to be abolished, the result to be fixed by treaty, upon a moderate scale, which end will be worked out, after we, the high commissioners, shall have arrived at Canton, where we shall again consult about matters, so as to leave no room for any disagreement or unpleasant discussion: putting aside all this, there only remains,” &c., &c., &c. And, as I quitted Nanking the day the communication reached me, from which the above is a quotation, the matter rests in that state.

I am not aware, I can add any observations to the views I have recorded in the extracts from my memoranda; but I presume that you will all agree with me, as to its being most desirable that everything should be strictly defined, so as to leave no opening, however small, for exactions or perquisites under whatsoever name or pretense; and also, that the duties should be fixed on a scale, which will not only provide for the liberal maintenance of the requisite establishment, but will, after providing for the expenses, form a fair source of imperial revenue, and I am sure, that in taking this letter and its accompaniments into consideration, you will also bear in mind, that the benefits of a commercial treaty beyond all others,

must be as far as possible, reciprocal, if we hope and wish they shall be permanent; and that you will also remember that the nearer the points, now to be fixed, can be made to approach to, and assimilate with, what is at present in force in China, and the more simple the whole system, the better hope may be indulged that it will work well.

You will observe, that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary, that I should at present tell you, that the subject has not been overlooked by me, and that I indulge a hope, a very faint one I admit, that it will be in my power to get the traffic in opium, by barter, legalized by the emperor; but whatever arrangement I may be able to effect regarding it, when I again meet the imperial commissioners, will be hereafter intimated to you, in common with all other mercantile arrangements. In the meantime, I shall be glad to receive your reply on this matter, at your convenience.

I have the honor, &c., &c. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

Inclosure No. 1. Three articles of the treaty.

Article 2. His majesty, the emperor of China, agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau fú, Ningpo and Shánghái; and her majesty the queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, at each of the above named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by her Britannic majesty's subjects.

Article 5. The government of China, having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton, to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called hong-merchants, or co-hong, who had been licensed by the Chinese government for the purpose, the emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future, at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions, with whatever persons they please: and his imperial majesty further agrees to pay to the British government, the sum of three millions of dollars on account of debts due to British subjects, by some of the said hong-merchants or co-hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of her Britannic majesty.

Article 10. His majesty, the emperor of China agrees to establish, at all the ports, which are by the 2d article of this treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information: and the emperor further engages, that when

British merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues agreeably to the tariff, to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed, by the Chinese merchants to any province or city, in the interior of the empire of China; this shall not exceed . . . per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.

(True copies.)

R. WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Inclosure No. 2. From the Plenipotentiary, 20th Aug., 1842.

A vast object both for China and England might, I think, be gained, by assimilating the duties and tariff, at all the four ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants. The best way of attaining this object is for the emperor to be pleased to command the local officers to furnish, from each port, a detailed report of fixed and authorized export and import duties, rejecting of course all consoo, co-hong and other arbitrary charges. These reports can be examined by the high officers on both sides, and on being pronounced suitable and correct, an average of the whole, both as to export and import duties and tariff, might be assumed and established at the five ports. This plan has many advantages. Its simplicity would prevent disputes. It would render the accounts of the customs department, concise and clear: it would enable the Chinese and British consular officers to detect any attempts at smuggling or extortion, and it would be a most satisfactory arrangement for the merchants of both countries.

2. When the export and import customs should have been once decided upon, there will be no difficulty in fixing the amount of transit duties, since they are to depend on the other. The mode of levying the transit duties will require alteration, and, were it possible to arrange for so doing at the sea-port, it would be a great benefit. The goods might be stamped, or furnished with a certificate showing their quantity, &c., and exempting them from further demands.

3. The prohibitory laws as to the exportation of particular articles from particular ports, must of course all be annulled, seeing that after the re-establishment of friendship and peace, the great aim of the treaty is to facilitate and encourage commerce.

(True Extract.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Inclosure No. 3. From the imperial Commissioners, 1st September, 1842.

1. The five ports of Canton, Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo and Shánghái, being thrown open, it will be right, except at Canton, (where Hongkong has been given as a place of residence, and no further deliberation on the matter is therefore needed,) to build at the four ports of Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo and Shánghái only, general factories, whereat, when the English merchant people arrive, they may reside. That they should bring with them their families, is a natural compliance with the constant principles of human nature. But, after commercial affairs are at an end, they should then return again on board their vessels and go home: it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year, residing in the factories.

This is what would appear the right and sure course, and if any really have accounts unsettled, or transactions unfinished, they may, according to the rule at Canton, of leaving merchants to direct the winter purchases, (that is, the purchases at the end of the season, of goods for the ensuing season) make clear representation to their consular officers, and receive permission still to reside in the factories.

2. With the exception of the debts of the hong-merchants at Canton, settled at three millions of dollars, for the payment of which the government takes the responsibility, hereafter seeing it is now determined that the English may have commercial dealings with any merchants whomsoever they please, so that, being able to choose the merchants for themselves, they are nowise in the same position, as when dealing with a limited number of hong-merchants, licensed by China: whatever debts therefore, there may be, they shall only be able to sue for the recovery thereof through the government, and can no longer call for reimbursement by the government itself.

(True extract.)

R. WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Inclosure No. 4. From the Plenipotentiary, 5th September, 1842.

The high imperial commissioners and governor-general, are already perfectly aware that one of the chief causes of this disagreement and consequent hostilities, that are now happily at an end, was the unauthorized exactions and extortions of the Canton custom-house officers, and local authorities; and which exactions and extortions frequently raises the imperial and regular dues, to double and treble, and even fourfold, the proper amount; to speak therefore of making the Canton custom-house regulations and tariff the basis of future arrangements, is, as it were, "perpetuating remonstrance and discussion." Her majesty's plenipotentiary has already recommended that the authorized tariff and duties of the five ports should be called for and compared, and an average struck for the whole. The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they do not require to be enlarged on. H. M. plenipotentiary can most solemnly and conscientiously assure their excellencies the imperial commissioners, that on the questions of import and export duties, as well us transit dues, his sole and anxious object, is to fulfill the duties of an impartial umpire between the two countries. He neither wishes to see the duties so high as to encourage or foster smuggling, nor yet so low, as not to form a fair and legitimate source of imperial revenue, after paying the expenses of establishments, &c. With these sentiments the plenipotentiary will be happy to confer with the imperial commissioners, as soon as they have received instructions from the Cabinet, and the plenipotentiary will meet their excellencies at Canton, or any other port, they may consider more convenient, to bring this important question to a final close.

(True Extract.)

R. WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Inclosure No. 5. From the imperial Commissioners, 13th September, 1842.

2. Another article (see under head No. 4.) alludes to the duties being

high and low, at different ports; and we proposed that the scale of the Canton custom-house should be assumed as a model, and sent in to the Board of Revenue, when being duly canvassed by them, the same should be respectfully put in force. Your excellency objects to this, as still more perplexing matters, and says that it is, as it were perpetuating remonstrance and discussion. We find that in China, the custom-house duties have certain fixed rates, beyond which, no extortion is permitted: thus in the case of the custom-house duties, these are printed and made up in a volume, and the Englishmen, who have resided for many years at Canton, cannot but know all about them. Where in any case, has excess of duty been levied? Those extortions and abuses alluded to, which trebled and quadrupled the duties, must have proceeded from the followers and underlings of the hoppo, the hong-merchants, linguists and compradores.

Now we, the high commissioners, looking up, embody in ourselves the kind intentions of our gracious emperor, and how can we permit, that matters be carried on, on any other principle, than that of satisfaction for what is past, and guarding against mischief for the future? Thus, when we spoke of adopting the scale of duties of the custom-house of Canton, and referring it to the Board of Revenue, to be fully canvassed by them, and respectfully put in force, we were expressly alluding to the *regular imperial duties*; and as your imports, such as woollen-cloths, clocks, watches, &c., and your exports, such as raw silk, piece-goods, tea, rhubarb, &c., are not articles, which every year pass through the custom-house of Fuchau fú, Ningpo, and Shánghái, when the matter is submitted to the Board of Revenue, for examination and deliberation, they cannot do otherwise than adopt the Canton fixed duties as a standard, and proceed to act upon it accordingly.

With reference to those abuses and extortions which amount to three or four times more than the regular duties, not only will the Board of Revenue be unwilling to let these enter into their calculations, but due care will be taken most rigidly to prohibit them; so there is no occasion for your excellency feeling further anxiety on this head; but having created a custom-house, this house has certain current expenses, and the different clerks and writers therein employed, must have food to eat, and some little money, wherewith to support themselves; these items are in addition to the regular duties; and afterwards, when the four ports (up the coast) shall be opened, arrangements must be made with the viceroys and governors of the provinces concerned, to provide for these extra expenses, but on no account will there be such a paradox, as their amounting to three or four times the regular duties. Thus, in like manner, at the city of Canton, there have always been certain established rates, and the extortions and augmentations, that have swelled these to three or four times the regular duties, should be submitted to the viceroy and hoppo of Canton, who will examine and distinguish clearly between those charges which ought to be abolished, and those which ought to be retained; but on no account will such a vicious custom of trebling and quadrupling the regular duties be permitted.

In your excellency's reply, it is stated, that after paying all expenses, you wish that a large overplus of revenue, may flow into the imperial treasury, &c. In our Chinese custom-house, just as we collect the regular established duties, so do we send them on: this is our constant rule. We do not ask more than the fixed rates, that we may have an overplus, and yet the expenses of the custom-house must be paid, (as your excellency is well aware,) somehow or other, so that we can only calculate on, and decide upon, what is *just enough* to cover these expenses, and there stop. If your excellency will consult with those who transact business with this country, and have long resided in China, and if your excellency will carefully examine into particulars, you will clearly comprehend our meaning.

3. British subjects being permitted to trade at five ports, as above specified, a superintendent must of course be established at each place, for the direction of their affairs. All Englishmen whatever, ought to be completely under his control, and the mandarins of the Central Land will also undertake that our merchants and people be placed under proper restraint. Thus, both parties, carrying on their trade on a footing of perfect equality and justice, no insults or deception whatever will be permitted, which might lead again to the involving of the two countries in war. As for the goods, which are to be bought and sold, we can only permit these to be bargained and settled at the public residence; it will never do for them to proceed to distant markets in the country, and such places, thereby causing loss to the revenue by smuggling, be that ever so small.

(True Extract.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

Inclosure No. 6. From the Plenipotentiary, 17th September, 1842.

2. With respect to the second item of their excellencies' memorandum, her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary can only repeat his anxiety to see the tariff and duties fixed on a fair scale, so that they shall as before stated, neither be so high "as to foster or encourage smuggling, nor yet so low as not to form a fair and legitimate source of imperial revenue, after defraying the expenses of establishments," &c. H. B. M. plenipotentiary reads with real satisfaction, the firm intention of their excellencies to abolish all extortions and abuses, and he earnestly suggests, that whatever the amount of duties and charges, whether import, export, or transit, may be, it should be specifically defined, and not in the smallest degree left to the arbitrary pleasure, or option of the local officers.

This has been the great evil at Canton, out of which so much discussion and discontent has sprung. Let the necessary salaries to clerks, writers, and other functionaries, high or low, be included in the scale of duties, so that merchants shall know precisely, what they are to pay on their merchandise, whether on importation or exportation. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary is still of opinion, that if the duties can be equalized, whatever may be the model, at the five ports of Canton, Fucliau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shánghái, it will be a most advantageous arrangement for both empires,

though the plenipotentiary admits, that the equalization is secondary to everything being defined on a moderate scale.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary is so very anxious that this question should be settled to the satisfaction, not only of the government of England, but also to that of China, that should their excellencies, the imperial commissioners, be of opinion that their presence at Peking might facilitate the arrangement, the plenipotentiary is willing to defer the final discussion and settlement of the matter for an additional month or six weeks, to enable their excellencies to proceed to court, and afterwards to come to Canton, where the plenipotentiary will be happy to meet the imperial commissioners.

3. With regard to the third article of their excellencies' memorandum, H. B. M. plenipotentiary will in due time lay down in concert with the imperial commissioners, the most minute and stringent rules as to the conduct of the British merchants, and their servants or dependants: on no pretense will they be permitted to go into the country, or away from the seaports to trade, and every merchant will be held responsible for the orderly behavior of his servants and dependants, of whatever nation or class they may be.

Moreover, no British ships will be allowed to visit any other ports, than those opened by treaty, and should any person be detected in attempting to smuggle, or trade without paying the established duties, the Chinese government officers will be at perfect liberty to seize and confiscate such goods. It is, however, so obviously the interest of the British merchants to live on friendly terms with the people of China, among whom they are even to dwell for a time, and with whom they will have mercantile dealings, that there is no fear of their misbehaving; and H. M. consular officers will see that they strictly conform to the rules to be laid down, so far as the government of China and its officers are concerned.

The moment these points can be finally settled, they shall be embodied in a supplementary treaty, and submitted for the gracious ratification of the sovereigns of both countries.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER, *H. B. M. plenipotentiary.*

(A True Extract.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

(No. 2.)

To His Excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y. E.'s letter to the British merchants in China, under date 28th ultimo, with the several inclosures therein referred to: and in replying to that communication we beg leave to forward to Y. E. copies of resolutions passed at a general Meeting of the merchants, by which Y. E. will observe that the undersigned have been requested to act as a committee on the occasion. It does not appear to us, that, at the present moment, the information before us is of a sufficiently tangible or specific character, to enable us to place anything before Y. E. which

could be useful; but if Y. E. could furnish us with translations of the documents which are said to contain an exact account of the imperial duties, we might be better able, on arrival of the Chinese commissioners, to state the views of the British merchants as to any proposed alteration. On all other points, Y. E. will probably agree with us, that it might be expedient to refrain from drawing up any statements, until the arrival of these authorities may enable us to learn the principles upon which it is intended the trade shall in future be conducted.

And we need only add that our committee will at all times be ready to communicate with Y. E. personally, or by letter, whenever Y. E. may wish us to do so.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

A MATHESON, G. T. BRAINE, W. THOMSON,
Macao, 6th Jan., 1843. D. L. BURN, W. P. LIVINGSTON.

Note of proceedings at a meeting of British merchants held on the 31st Dec., 1842, at the house of Messrs. Dent & Co., to take into consideration a letter, dated Macao, 28th December, 1842, addressed by sir Henry Pottinger, H. M.'s plenipotentiary, to the British merchants, in which he requests to be put in possession of their sentiments "regarding the adjustment of the tariff to be established, and the duties to be levied at the five ports, that are to be thrown open in conformity with the late treaty."

The letter having been read, after some discussion, the following proposition was made by Mr. G. T. Braine, seconded by Mr. A. Matheson, and passed unanimously:—*That the communications desired by sir Henry Pottinger should be made by the merchants collectively.*

After some farther conversation, it was proposed by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. D. L. Burn, and passed unanimously,

That a committee of five merchants should be formed, to draw up such recommendations in regard to the alteration of the tariff, and other commercial matters, as might appear to be beneficial to British interests, to be adopted, and that the same should be submitted to a general meeting of the merchants before being communicated to sir Henry Pottinger.

A committee was then ballotted for, when the scrutineers declared that the following gentlemen had been chosen, viz. Messrs. Matheson, Braine, Thomson, Burn, and Livingston.

These gentlemen having consented to act, the meeting was dissolved.

(True copy.)

R. WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

(No. 3.)

Government House, Hongkong, 7th Jan., 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday's date, and lose no time in informing you, in reply, that I have as yet received none of the papers which the high commissioners speak of

in one of their memoranda as likely to come from the Board of Revenue at Peking, nor do I expect to be furnished with those papers until I recommence my discussions with the commissioners at Canton.

Under these circumstances, I have the honor to suggest that you should proceed with the information which you must already possess, from your long local experience of the trade of China, to draw up, in a concise form, a report, showing the alterations in the present system which you would wish to see effected, and the footing as to tariff and duties, including anchorage charges, &c., &c., on which you would desire to see the trade placed in times to come.

Should your report and the deliberations of the Revenue Board at Peking, nearly or wholly assimilate, the matter would be at once arranged without further delay or trouble; and on the other hand, should there appear important discrepancies in the two documents, I should have good grounds for urging a reconsideration of the Chinese plan (which, you will have seen, the commissioners say is to be based on the present system), and supporting my arguments by your opinions and advice.

It is almost superfluous to add that in the latter case I shall communicate with you further before I accede to any final arrangement.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

HENRY POTTINGER. *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*

MESSRS. MATHESON, BRAINE, THOMSON, BURN AND LIVINGSTON.

(No. 4.)

Macao, 13th January, 1843.

To his excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, bart., &c., &c.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's letter of 7th instant.

As it is understood that the new tariff is to be based on the regular imperial duties, and as we have no means of ascertaining what those duties actually are, we do not conceive there would be any advantage in proceeding, as Y. E. suggests, with the information actually before us, and "our long local experience," in preparing a report on the subject.

The imperial duties, properly so called, are generally understood to be very moderate, except on two or three articles: but those duties have been swelled by a variety of additional charges, some of which are possibly regular, although it is generally believed many of them have arisen from either the necessities of the local govern-

ment, from consoo charges, or extortions of the government functionaries. We may instance the article of tea, the imperial duty on which is said to be nominally two mace per pecul, but raised by incidental charges to one tael, two mace, and four candareens: while for several years the actual payment, including consoo charges, has varied from $2\frac{1}{2}$ taels to $8\frac{1}{2}$ taels.

We may observe, however, that we never have been able to obtain any authentic accounts of the authorized duties, and we again beg leave to suggest to Y. E. the expediency of obtaining for us, from the Canton government, a copy of the imperial tariff to enable us to proceed with the consideration of any alterations which may suggest themselves.

As the privileges of the hong-merchants, and indeed the system of which they were part, are to be abolished, an entire change must necessarily be made in the management of the trade. Hitherto the settlement of duties, inward and outward, arrangements for warehousing goods, taking charge of them when landed—in short, all the details of the trade have been made by that body, whilst they are besides proprietors of the factories in which we resided, and the warehouses in which our property has been stored. As the responsibility both of them and of the government will necessarily cease with the existence of the co-hong, the important question arises, of what system Y. E. and the Chinese commissioners may propose to establish in place of the former one; we are not aware whether it is the wish of Y. E. that our report should embrace this branch of the subject: but should such be the case, we may be allowed to observe that, unless other parts of the treaty than those we have seen should in some measure define the principles upon which the foreign intercourse in Canton is to be in future conducted, it might be desirable that we should defer any consideration of the matter until some specific plan be placed before us in the room of the system about to be abolished.

— We have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
ALEX. MATHESON, GEORGE T. BRAINE,
D. L. BURN, WILLIAM THOMSON.

(No. 5.)

Government House, January 15th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant in reply to mine of the 7th.

I beg to point out to you that most (if not all) of the facts as to

extra charges, &c., which you detail, are expressly alluded to in the extracts, from both the high commissioners' and my own memoranda, which I sent to you with my letter of 28th ulto., so that it was quite unnecessary for you to bring them to my notice; and I have to add, that I still retain my opinion, that it would have been advisable for you to furnish me with a statement as to tariff, duties, &c., showing what you would in future consider desirable, without reference to the papers that may have been prepared by the Board of Revenue at Peking. In fact, I may further here observe that I believed in affording you the opportunity of stating your unbiassed opinions on these points, I was doing the very thing you had all, collectively and individually, been most anxiously longing for, for years past; and I am sorry to find that it is out of your power to comply with my suggestion.

As to the arrangements to be made for carrying on your trade at Canton after the co-hong shall be formally abolished, it appears to me, that will depend solely on yourselves. The trade is to be conducted in China as in all other parts of the world, and I am not aware that it would be possible, or proper, to make the smallest difference between Canton and the other ports which are to be thrown open to British merchants.

After I shall have seen 兀lipú, should I have any fresh information to communicate, I will again address you, but you will understand from the above observations that it is my present intention to leave the commerce totally unshackled by rules, beyond providing for a tariff and scale of duties, including anchorage fees, &c.

I have, &c., HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*
TO MESSRS. MATHESON, BRAINE, BURN, & THOMSON.

(No. 6.)

Macao, January 24th, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to forward for your notice and information certain extracts from a memorandum which I addressed to the imperial commissioner 兀lipú and his colleagues on the 21st instant.

I have, &c.,

HENRY POTTINGER,

H. M.'s plenipotentiary.

MESSRS. MATHESON, BRAINE, BURN, THOMSON, AND LIVINGSTON.

Extract.

The first step to be taken is to fix a tariff showing the price at which a certain stated quantity of each article of import or export commerce is to be assumed, and on such price to lay down the duties that are to be hencefor-

ward charged, and which must include fees, perquisites, and allowances of every description; for if anything is left unfixed it will be sure to lead to future references, discussion, and trouble. If the Chinese authorities desire it, I see no objection to the duties being divided into "imperial" and "extra" or "official" dues, but whatever may be the appellation, they must be rigidly defined.

After the tariff and import and export duties, the anchorage or harbor charges are to be settled, and the most simple mode that occurs to me of doing this, is to name a certain sum per ton on the registered burden of every vessel (above a certain size) that may enter the ports. In considering the anchorage and harbor charges, it is to be borne in mind, that the government of China has hitherto done nothing towards facilitating commercial intercourse by building light-houses, laying down buoys or moorings, and erecting beacons; and therefore, it necessarily follows, that these charges should be exceedingly light, and equally well defined as the duties.

The consuls at the different ports are to see, agreeable to treaty, that the duties and anchorage or harbor charges are paid, and the moment the amount of each is fixed, the necessary rules will be laid down, in concert with Chinese high officers, for the regulation and guidance of the consular functionaries, who will not be allowed to trade themselves, and will consequently have nothing to divert their undivided attention from the efficient discharge of their duties.

The plenipotentiary has already at Nanking, explained to the imperial commissioners, that the British government holding Hongkong can in no way disadvantageously affect the external or internal commerce of China, because the English government have no intention of levying any kind of duties there, and consequently goods carried to that island from the port or places in China should pay, on shipment from such port or places, the export duties; while goods purchased at Hongkong and brought from that island, whether in foreign ships or native vessels, to any port or place in China will pay the established import duties at such port or place, just as if they had come direct to China from foreign countries.

It will be understood from the preceding article, that Hongkong is merely to be looked upon as a sort of bonding warehouse, in which merchants can deposit, in safety their goods, until it shall suit their purpose to sell them to native Chinese dealers, or to send them (in case of imports) to a port or place in China for sale; and in the case of exports to ship them to foreign countries; and, it being accordingly equally obvious and certain, that none of these measures can possibly interfere with the just revenue or dues of the emperor, the plenipotentiary has to beg, that proclamations may be issued allowing free and unrestricted intercourse to all vessels from ports in China to Hongkong and vice versâ, on the export or import duties (as the case may be), as well as anchorage or harbor charges, being duly paid at the ports to which they may be carried, or from which they may be shipped, within the Chinese empire,

Before the plenipotentiary can offer any decisive opinion with regard to transit duties, which are likewise by the treaty to be specially fixed, he requires to be furnished with a concise memorandum, explanatory of the present system, showing the authorized amount in each province. It is so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to point out, that whatever facilities may be outwardly introduced for the export or import trade of the seaports, the whole of those facilities may be rendered absolutely nugatory, so far as the greater part of the empire is concerned, by such onerous transit duties being demanded on goods passing through the country as should amount to a positive prohibition of their transit. This must therefore be looked into, and the plenipotentiary will hope to be favored with the memorandum above alluded to, at the early convenience of his excellency the imperial commissioner.

As soon as the leading and important points discussed in this memorandum are settled, there will be no difficulty in arranging the details, such as the mode and period of payment (of dues), the loading and storing of goods, the locations to be assigned for the dwelling and warehouses of the merchants at the different ports, and other similar matters; and the plenipotentiary concludes this memorandum by observing, that should any of the arrangements now about to be made, not work well in future, or appear, on trial, unsuited to the object for which they were intended, they may be at any time easily revised, since, where confidence and good intentions mutually exist, no suspicion of, or objection to the motives of, a revision can possibly interfere. January 21st, 1843.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, *H. M.'s plenipotentiary.*
 (True extracts.) R. WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*

(*To be continued.*)

ART. VI. *Shipping at Hongkong, as reported from August, 1841, to January 1st, 1843, shewing the tonnage, number of men, cargo.*

FOR the following list of vessels we are indebted to the kindness of Lt. Pedder, R. N. harbor-master of Hongkong. The number of Chinese vessels, that have entered the port since it came under British rule, has been considerable. Taking them all in all, the number of native sail has been, perhaps, equal to that of those from abroad. The harbor is very spacious and safe, easily entered on the east and west, especially on the west.

Aug. 1841.	Vessel's name.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Mcu.	Tons.
3d	Coromandel,	Calcutta,		Transport,			
	Privateer,	Macao,		Opium,			
4th	Coromandel,	Whampoa,		Tea,			662
5th	David Malcolm,	Calcutta,		Transport,	53		
6th	Water Witch,	Macao,		Clipper,			
	William,	"		Opium,			
7th	Adventure,	"					
	Caledonia,	Bombay,					710
10th	Charlotte,		Whampoa				691
12th	Omega,			Opium,			
14th	Worcester,	Calcutta,		Transport,	47		
	John Adam,	"		"	54		
15th	Young Queen,	Namoa,	Macao,				
16th	Manly,	Macao,		Opium,			
17th	Harriet,	"		Opium,			
	Lyra,	"		"			
	Carolina,	"		"			
18th	Lynx,	"	E. coast,	"			
20th	Zenobia,						
23d	Sovlave,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Cotton,			
24th	Govercign,	"	California,	Tea,			243
25th	Mor,	Calcutta,			24		
	Thistle,	Macao,		Ballast,			
	Linnæus,	"		Sundries,			
26th	Arun,		E. coast,				343
30th	Devil,	Macao,					
	Nerbudda,	Calcutta,		Transport,	50		
	Spy,	E. coast,					
31st	Grayhound,	Namoa,		Specie,			317
Sep. 1841.							
1st	Rafaëla,	Manila,	Macao,	Timber,	8	31	300
	Susan,	Whampoa,	"	Tea,	2	50	577
	Grayhound,	"	"	Tea,		29	317
2d	Sri Singapora,	Singapore,				16	95
3d	Corsair,	Macao,				18	160
	City of Palaces	"				45	430
	John Barry	"					520
	Bengal Packet	"				42	231
	Dos Amigos,	Manila,	Macao,	Madeira,	12	32	500
7th	John Bibby,	Liverpool,		General,	139	30	500
8th	Sea Queen,	Calcutta,	"	Sundries,	56	60	413
	Calumet,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Cotton,		17	130
10th	Stork,	Madras,	Macao,	"	41	15	329
	Masdeu,	Singapore,	"	Govt stores,	15	13	236
11th	Nimrod,	Macao,		"	2	19	469
	St. Mungo,	"	London	Timber	5	13	342
12th	G. Washington,	Singapore,	Whampoa,		38	20	350
13th	Rob Roy,	Calcutta,		General,		60	375
	Corinna,	Macao,		Rice,		20	105
15th	Niantic,	New York,	Whampoa,	Cotton,	122	20	450
16th	Conrad,	N. S. Wales,					
17th	Hero,	Macao,		Sundries		27	164
	Amelia,	E. coast,	Macao,	"	3	37	140
19th	Ann,	Bombay,	Whampoa,	Cotton,	47	47	800
	Tweed,	Whampoa,	Macao,	Tea,	2	19	443
20th	Anglona,	Macao,	E. coast	Rice,		13	108
23d	Anne Jane,	"	Whampoa,	Cotton,		17	351
	Harlequin,	Mexico,	Macao,	Specie	70	15	292
24th	Lord Amherst,						
	Ensayo,	Macao,		Timber,		20	200

Sep. 1841.	Vessel's names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
24th	Dardo,	Macao,		Timber,		20	200
	„ Lingayen,	„				20	223
25th	Omega,		E. coast,			40	178
27th	Red Rover,	Chimmo,	Macao,	Specie,	2	45	250
	„ Neptune,	Macao,		Tea,		38	643
29th	Lowjee Family,		Whampoa,				1000
Oct. 1841.							
3d	Clarinda,	N. S. Wales,					400
4th	Foam,	London,		General,	113	20	330
	„ Parkfield,	Bombay,	Macao,	„	56	27	490
	„ Thomas Sparks,	Liverpool,	Whampoa,	„	130	22	497
5th	Jardine,	Macao,				27	140
	„ Ann,	Singapore,		„	27	40	346
6th	Psyche,	Macao,	E. coast,			26	100
7th	Black Swan,	E. coast			5	23	150
10th	Good Success,	Whampoa,	Bombay,	General		78	540
	„ Venice,	Macao,	Philadelphia,			18	550
11th	Carolina,	Manila,	Macao,	Sundries,	5	18	396
	„ Lema,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Tea,		25	340
12th	Ds. of Northum.	Singapore,	Macao,	Stores,	21	26	541
	„ General Kyd,	Madras,	Whampoa,	Cotton,			1000
	„ Young Queen,	Macao,	Islands,	Stores,		14	85
14th	Belle Alliance,	London,	Chusan,	„	115	14	700
	„ Sri Singapora,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Opium,		17	85
	„ Sesostris,	„	„	Cotton,		35	488
15th	Charlotte,	Whampoa,	Bombay,	Tea,		70	730
16th	Harlequin,	Macao,	E. coast			50	292
	„ Luconia,	Singapore,	Macao,	Cotton,	25	20	500
	„ Cleveland,	Calcutta,	„	Stores		19	383
22d	Ann,	Macao,	London,	Tea,		57	800
	„ Nimrod,	„	„			19	467
23d	Arun,	„	E. coast,	Opium,		40	343
24th	Roy Roy,	E. coast,	India,	Specie,	5	80	375
25th	Defiance,	Macao,		Cotton,		60	511
	„ Earl Grey,	„		Ord. Stores,		30	571
26th	Patriot,	„				19	180
27th	Allalevie,	Amoy,	Formosa,	Stores,		75	885
30th	Cowas. Family,	Macao,				70	439
31st	Lord Amherst,	„		Cotton,		45	328
Nov. 1841.							
1st	Dudu,	Manila,	Bali,	Ballast,	2	45	328
	„ Forfarshire,	„	London,	Tea,		20	723
3d	Black Swan,	Namoa,	Macao,	Specie,	3	23	150
	„ Red Rover,	Amoy,	„	„	5	45	250
	„ Ternate,	Whampoa,	„		2	40	271
5th	Frankfield,	Macao,	Chusan,			36	903
6th	Coromandel,	Hongkong,	London,			18	662
	„ Earl of Hardwck.	London,	Calcutta,	Troops,		52	960
	„ Cordelia,	Liverpool,	Hongkong,	Coals,	140	21	378
	„ Tartar,	London,	Bombay,	Troops,	124	35	567
	„ Hamilton,	Liverpool,	„	General,	150	17	298
7th	Guisachan,	Bombay,	Macao,	Cotton,	89	20	474
	„ Flora,	Macao,		Ballast,		15	322
	„ Masdeu,	„	Chusan,	Transport,			237
9th	Cadet,	Manila,	Calcutta,	Transport,	8	21	500
16th	Mahomoodie,	Macao,		Timber,		35	250
	„ Wanderer,	„		Sundries,		17	256
17th	Belhaven,	„		Coals,		17	299
18th	Sundrapoory,	Namoa,	Macao,	Specie,		29	205
19th	Carnatic,	London,	„	Troops,	147	35	650

Nov. 1841.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
19th	Clarendon,	Batavia	Macao,	Rice,	42	21	536
"	Bencoolen,	"	"	"			600
"	Island Queen,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Opium		35	193
20th	John O' Gaunt,	"	"	General,		30	450
"	John Bibby,	"	"	"		25	450
21st	Ternate,	"	"	Saltpetre,		40	271
22d	Lady Grant,	"	Namoa,	"		40	280
29th	Gil. Henderson,	Sydney	Macao	"		24	517
30th	Falcon,	Macao,	"	"		70	386
Dec. 1841.							
1st	Salopian,	Singapore,	"	Comm. Stores,		18	290
"	Spy,	Macao,	"	Opium,		36	120
2d	British Isle,	"	"	Coals,		15	315
"	Anglona,	"	"	Stores,		10	108
7th	Framjee Cowasjee,	"	Calcutta,	"		85	950
16th	John Renwick,	Sydney,	Macao,	Coals,		17	344
"	Potentate,	Macao,	"	General,		17	344
17th	Austral Packet,	Sydney,	"	"	76	14	194
18th	Jardine,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Specie		16	102
"	Westmoreland,	"	"	"			
19th	Lady Grant,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		36	236
"	Persian,	"	Sydney,	"		10	347
"	Lingayen,	Manila,	"	"	10	17	223
22d	Wm. Metcalfe,	Pt. Philip	"	"		22	450
"	Canopus,	Calcutta,	"	General,		51	8 375
"	Euphrates	"	"	Cotton,		84	37 620
24th	Rosa,	Macao,	E. coast,	"		25	179
25th	Algerine,	Singapore,	Macao,	General,		32	25 145
"	Belle Alliance,	Put back,	Chusan,	"		35	14 700
29th	Earl of Balcarras,	Whampoa,	Manila,	Tea,		140	1400
30th	Salopian,	Macao,	"	Opium,		18	290
Jan. 1842.							
2d	Mavis,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Opium,		43	113
4th	Canton,	N. S. W.	"	"	42	28	507
5th	Abberton,	Manila,	"	"	20	23	451
7th	Regina,	Macao,	"	Sundries,		33	276
"	Louisa Baillie,	"	"	"		25	413
8th	Linnnet,	"	E. coast,	Stores,		18	100
10th	Friends,	"	Singapore,	Ivory, &c.		19	204
13th	Euphrates	"	"	Cotton,		37	620
14th	Livingston,	Sydney,	"	"	50	22	467
15th	Urgent,	Singapore,	Chusan,	Stores,	46	22	408
16th	Sundrapoory,	Macao,	"	"		24	208
18th	Prince George,	Chusan,	Singapore,	"	12	30	482
21st	Canopus,	Macao,	"	Rice,		49	365
"	Manila,	Manila,	"	"		18	481
"	Masdeu,	Chusan,	"	"	7	18	236
23d	William,	E. coast,	Macao,	"	3	42	153
25th	Sylph,	Calcutta,	"	General,	54	65	317
24th	Caroline,	Whampoa,	"	"	1	14	85
25th	Sappho,	Macao,	"	Coals,		18	445
"	Wm. Metcalfe,	"	"	"		21	448
"	John Renwick,	Whampoa,	"	Specie,		20	402
"	Cacique,	Sydney,	Macao,	"	57	14	172
27th	Lady Grant,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		33	236
28th	Algerine,	"	Chusan,	General,		20	145
Feb. 1842.							
2d	Amazon,	Macao,	"	"		35	423
"	Arethusa,	"	"	General,		15	214
"	Harlequin,	E. coast	"	"		4	282
7th	Isabella,	Macao,	"	Cotton,		24	422

Feb. 1842.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
8th	John Cooper,	Calcutta,	Chusan,	Coals,	90	28	659
10th	Anne,	"	Macao,	Cotton,	88	20	270
"	Terror,	Sydney,	"	"	42	14	300
"	Hero of Malown,	"	Madras,	"	43	25	482
13th	Chelydra,	Macao,	Chusan,	General,		20	349
"	Aurora,	"	"	"		12	90
14th	Manly,	Manila,	Macao,	"		30	186
"	Masdeu,	Macao,	"	"			237
15th	Boman. Horm'jee,	Whampoa,	Calcutta,	Tea,	6	90	880
16th	Ariel,	E. coast,	E. coast,	Opium,	1	8	95
17th	Sappho,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Cotton,		14	445
"	Bombay Castle,	Bombay,	"	"	85	88	602
19th	Reliance,	"	"	"	70	122	1515
"	Orixa,	Manila,	"	General,	6	19	365
21st	Harrier,	Macao,	"	"		15	163
23d	Time,	"	"	"		22	97
24th	Palestine,	Bombay,	"	Cotton,		20	507
26th	Red Rover,	Macao,	E. coast,	Opium,		35	250
March, 1842.	Harlequin,	"	"	Saltpetre,		50	292
"	Euphrates,	"	Whampoa,	Iron,		37	620
6th	Aurora,	"	"	Opium,		10	90
"	Young Queen,	Whampoa,	"	"		14	85
7th	Ariel,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		5	98
"	Arrow,	Sydney,	Macao,	"	52	12	175
"	Hannah Kerr,	Macao,	"	"		26	594
8th	Psyche,	"	E. coast,	"		20	100
9th	Marian,	Chusan,	Calcutta,	General,	7	50	350
10th	Mahomed Shaw	"	Madras,	37th M. N. I.	7		
10th	David Malcolm,	"	"	"			
10th	Victoria,	Sydney,	"	"	52	22	358
10th	Mary Imrie,	Calcutta,	Chusan,	Gov stores,	42	14	314
11th	Forum,	Macao,	"	General,		9	296
12th	Algerine,	Amoy,	Macao,	Stores,		20	145
12th	John Adam,	Calcutta,	Calcutta,	Transport,			
15th	Masdeu,	Macao,	Chusan,	General,		12	236
16th	Ardaseer,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		43	422
16th	Ariel,	"	Madras,	"		60	371
17th	Austral Packet,	"	E. coast,	"		20	194
17th	Arrow,	"	"	Coals,		12	175
18th	Anonyma,	"	Bombay,	"		60	257
19th	Mercury,	"	"	General,		13	250
19th	Prima Vera	"	E. coast,	Sundries,		30	105
19th	Rob Roy,	"	"	Opium,		28	380
21st	Black Swan,	"	"	"		23	150
23d	John Horton,	Liverpool,	"	General,	145	16	336
24th	Sir Rob. Peel,	Calcutta,	Manila,	Stores,	84	19	608
25th	Alibi,	Calcutta,	Chusan,	Gov stores,	73	30	318
25th	Kestrel,	"	"	"	73	24	325
25th	Queen Mab,	Liverpool,	Macao,	General,	149	20	394
27th	Algerine,	Macao,	Calcutta,	Stores,		20	145
28th	Maulmein,	Bombay,	Namoa,	Opium,	73	45	171
28th	Prima Vera,	Macao,	Namoa,	Opium,		30	185
29th	Priss. Charlotte,	"	Singapore,	Tea,			
29th	Royal Exchange,	Chusan,	Macao,	Stores,	21	14	131
31st	John H. Yates,	Singapore,	"	General	44	12	184
31st	Ramoncita,	Manila,	"	"	9	23	200
April, 1842.	1st Prima Donna,	Liverpool,	Macao,	General,	190	14	222
	3d Good Success,	Bombay,	"	Cotton,	75	60	550

April, 1842.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons
5th	Wanderer,	Calcutta,	Chusan,	Gov. stores, 55		18	404
	Champion,	Trincomalee,	"	Naval do. 104		45	465
6th	Mysore,	Chusan,	Singapore	Specie, 10		30	300
10th	Cecilia,	Macao,	"			16	257
11th	Royal Exchange,	"	"	Stores,		14	131
12th	Minerva,	"	"	Sandal wood,		20	120
14th	Sundrapoory,	"	Chusan,	Cloths,		24	208
16th	Liverpool,	Sydney,	"	Coals,	63	12	270
	John H. Yates,	Macao,	England,	Teas,		12	124
17th	Prima Vera,	Namoa,	Macao,	Specie, 2		30	105
	S. R. Crawford,	Calcutta,	"	General,		30	131
20th	Juvena,	Macao,	"	Gov. stores		25	311
21st	Euphrates,	"	England,	Tea,		37	620
	Mor,	"	Calcutta,	Opium,		65	261
22d	Young Queen,	"	Whampoa,	"		12	85
23d	Arrow,	Chusan,	"	Govt. stores, 3		11	175
	Courier,	Manila,	Macao,	General,	10	12	160
25th	Abbott's Reading,	Liverpool,	"	"	165	19	420
25th	Cecilia,	Macao,	Singapore,	Cash,		16	257
26th	Eleanora,	"	"	Coals,		15	319
	Ariel,	"	Namoa,	Opium,		6	98
27th	Australian Pkt.	"	"	Tea,		17	205
May, 1842.							
4th	Eagle,	Chusan,	Calcutta,	Stores	7	40	474
	Consuelo,	Manila,	Macao,	Rice,	14	30	280
	Royal Exchange,	Macao,	Chusan,	Stores,		8	130
8th	Anna,	"	Manila,	Ballast,		12	100
9th	Louisa,	Calcutta,	Chusan,	Sundries.		30	270
12th	Lambton,	Macao,	Whampoa,	"		15	76
13th	Lyra,	"	N.E. coast,	Opium,		42	165
14th	Mercury,	"	"	Ballast,		13	250
	Thames,	Madras,	Chusan,	41st M. N. I.	34	100	1426
	Robarts,	"	"	do.	34	88	796
	Percy,	"	"	do.	34	65	668
	Prima Donna,	Macao,	"	Ballast,		14	222
17th	Maria,	Calcutta,	"	Bengal Vol.	47	50	450
18th	Caledonia,	Bombay,	Macao,	Cotton,	82	23	450
	Forth,	Singapore,	Chusan	Bengal. Volunt.	58	430	
22d	Gratitude,	Macao,	"	General,		13	221
	Wm. Hughes,	"	N.E. coast,	Ballast,		40	124
24th	City of Palaces,	Singapore,	Chusan,	Beng. Vol.	27	45	436
25th	Harmony,	"	"	Gov. stores,	24	30	553
	Jane,	Manila,	"	Ballast,			
27th	Faize Rhobony,	Singapore,	Chusan,	14th M.N.I.	23	45	502
	Urgent,	Madras,	"	"		41	60
	William Money,	"	"	2d do.	41	84	950
	Duke of Bedford,	"	"	"	41	54	738
	Fortesene,	Macao,	"	General,		30	305
28th	Pantaloon,	"	"	Rice,		40	200
29th	K. S. Forbes,	Chusan,	Macao,	"	4	30	457
30th	Teazer,	Singapore,	Chusan,	Horse art.	40	40	388
	Lady Flora,	"	"	do.	70	40	1070
	Defiance,	"	"	do.	52	40	512
	City of London,	"	"	do.	20	40	395
	Warrior,	"	"	"	53	34	542
	Anna Watson,	Macao,	"	Beng. Vol.	40	311	
31st	Tamerlane,	Singapore,	"	"	41	46	304
	John Fleming,	"	"	Sappers,	28	52	606
June 1842.							
1st	Kestrel,	Chusan,	Macao,	Ballast	5	14	325
	Sea Queen,	Macao,	"	"		55	417

June, 1841.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
2d	Mary Imrie,	Chusan,	Macao,	Ballast,	6	15	314
"	Trio,	Singapore,	"	Camp foll.	23	31	188
4th	Borassia,	London,	Manila,	Coals,	160	18	379
"	Blundell,	Singapore,	Chusan,	39 M. N. I.	17	61	573
"	Burhampooter,	"	"	Beng. Vol.	26	60	550
"	Rohomony,	"	"	2 M. N. I.	32	107	856
"	Wm. Turner,	"	"	6th "	26	51	554
"	John Wickliffe,	"	"	39th "	15		667
5th	Cherokee,	"	"	Gov. stores,	32	17	278
"	Flowers of Ugie,	"	"	Camp foll.	16	20	402
"	Thomas Coutts	England,	"	Stores,		84	1426
"	Asia,	Singapore,	"	6 M. N. I.	22	64	637
"	Amelia Thompson,	"	"	Gun Lasc.	31	30	593
"	Gertrude,	"	"	6 M. N. I.	27	50	560
"	Surat Merchant,	"	"	Camp foll.	17	36	308
"	Runnymede,	"	"	"	28	42	402
"	Curset. Cowasjee,	"	"	14 M. N. I.	21	60	598
"	Lysander,	"	"	Gun Lasc.	13	32	530
"	William Wilson,	"	"	39 M. N. I.	21	48	410
"	Livingston,	"	"	Gun Lasc.	13	27	467
6th	Malekel Bahar,	"	"	"	13	82	689
"	Victoria,	"	"	} 14 M. N. I.	30	56	562
"	Pekin,	"	"	"	25	45	440
"	Walmer Castle,	"	"	6 M. N. I.	30	55	733
7th	Kappa,	Batavia,	Macao,	Stores	20	8	50
8th	Falcon,	Macao,	Amoy,	Opium,			
9th	Zoe,	"	"	"		29	117
9th	Westmoreland,	Singapore,	Chusan,	39 M. N. I.	13	42	471
10th	Arun,	Macao,	"	Ballast,	10	40	335
14th	Fourteen,	"	"	Coals,		14	297
17th	Gazelle,	Singapore,	Macao,	Gov coals,	55	14	242
"	Isis,	"	Chusan,	"	55	15	298
18th	Sir Rob. Peel,	England,	"	"	130	40	610
19th	Nerva,	Calcutta,	Macao,	"	32	12	293
21st	Gov. Doherty,	Macao	"	Ballast,		12	160
22d	Shah Alum,	Singapore,	"	39 M. N. I.	11	105	939
"	Lowell,	Macao,	Amoy,	General,		17	414
23d	Linnet,	"	"	Stores,		18	100
"	Harold,	Singapore,	Chusan,	Stores,	31	30	277
24th	William,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Ballast,		42	153
27th	Charlotte,	Bombay,	"	Cotton,	56	75	728
29th	Arethusia,	Macao,	"	Stores,	5½	16	215
30th	Corsair,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		25	150
"	Red Rover,	"	"	"		35	250
July 1842.							
1st	Harmony,	Macao,	Manila,	Ballast,			
3d	Royal Saxon,	"	England,	"		19	442
5th	Bidassee,	"	"	"		40	164
6th	Vixen,	Namoa,	"	Opium,	1	22	106
7th	Hope,	Macao,	Chusan,	General,		40	306
"	Panther,	"	"	Rice,		30	40½
8th	Sylth,	"	E. coast,	Opium,		70	304
11th	Gulnare,	Liverpool,	Macao,	Ballast,	145	17	388
"	Cecilia,	Sydney,	"	Coals,	45	14	247
12th	Raymond,	London,	Chusan,	Stores,	135	18	498
"	Hellas,	Namoa,	Macao,	Specie,	9	45	272
14th	Ternate,	Macao,	"	Ballast,		35	270
"	Intrinsic,	"	"	"		20	537
"	Hugh Walker,	"	Chusan,	Coals,		29	496
"	Flying Fish,	"	"	"		20	105
15th	Gitana,	Manila,	Macao,	Rice,	7	17	250

July, 1841.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
16th	Westmoreland,	Amoy,	Chusan,	Stores,	15	42	471
17th	Potentate,	"	Whampoa,	General,	15	42	
19th	Peruvian,	Macao,	England,	Stores,		14	304
"	Amelia,	"	"	Ballast,		30	104
20th	Frederic Huth,	Batavia,	Macao,	Stores,	17	15	208
"	Welcome,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Timber,		16	293
21st	Winchester	"	England,	"		17	297
"	Columbine,	"	"	Ballast,		36	150
22d	Arrow,	Chusan,	"	Gov. stores,	13	11	175
"	Champion,	"	Madras,	Ballast,	13	45	465
24th	Semiramis,	Macao,	"	Gov. stores,		17	364
27th	Kersey,	"	"	Coals,		12	182
"	Hope,	Chusan,	"	General,	8	18	330
28th	Andromache,	Macao,	"	Arrack,		23	560
29th	Anna Maria,	"	"	General,		24	487
"	Caroline,	"	"	Ballast,		18	85
30th	Hope,	Singapore,	"	General,	12	21	467
31st	Amazon,	Macao,	Whampoa,	Ballast,		45	423
Oct. 1842.							
4th	Jane,	Bali Badong,	Macao,	Rice,	20	23	190
7th	Island Queen,	Macao,	"	Opium,		30	193
"	Coringa Packet,	"	"	Rice,		37	233
9th	John O'Gaunt,	Liverpool,	Whampoa,	General,	108		
"	Gitana,	Macao,	"	"			
10th	Birman,	Calcutta,	"	Gov. stores	47	45	544
"	Anth. Anderson,	Singapore,	"	Gov. coals,	24	23	498
"	Himalaya,	Madras,	"	Cotton,	43	24	477
11th	Colonist,	Singapore,	"	Timber,	24	13	260
"	Hero,	Macao,	"	General,		27	164
"	Susan,	Sydney,	"	Ballast,	44	33	572
"	Kelpie,	Macao,	Chusan,	Opium,		30	130
"	Black Swan	"	"	General		6	140
13th	Salopian,	"	"	"		17	290
"	Wave,	"	Whampoa,	Cotton,		37	135
14th	Foam,	London,	"	General,		19	310
"	Syed Khan,	Macao,	Macao,	Opium		25	126
"	Marian,	Calcutta,	"	Rice,	44	48	350
15th	Lowell,	Macao,	"	Ballast,		18	416
17th	Francis Anne	"	"	General,		15	279
18th	Diana,	Manila,	"	Gen. & horses		14	221
"	Ariel,	Macao,	"	Opium,			
"	Sylph,	"	"	Ballast,		70	304
20th	Calumet,	Batavia,	"	Rice,		17	317
22d	Isabella,	"	"	Ballast,		24	438
23d	Anne Lockerby,	Calcutta,	"	Coals,	48	17	365
24th	Chclydra,	Macao,	"	Cotton,		40	319
25th	Devon,	Liverpool,	"	General,	140	22	509
"	Lord Lowther,	Portsmouth,	"	Gov stores	147	80	1425
26th	Gitana,	Macao,	Manila,	General,			
27th	Minerva,	"	"	Rice,		16	327
28th	Mazeppa,	"	"	Cotton,		13	186
"	Adelaide,	Portsmouth,	"	Gov stores	161	41	639
"	Fourteen,	Amoy,	"	Coals,	2	15	300
29th	Percy,	Singapore,	Chusan,	Coals,		65	658
"	Lady of St Kilda,	Port Philip,	Whampoa,	Stores,	87	14	95
"	Victoria,	Chusan	"	14 M. N. I.	7	45	442
"	City of Palaces	"	"	Beng. Vol.	7	45	430
30th	Tamerlane,	"	"	Beng. Vol.	7	44	504
"	William Turner,	"	"	6th M. N. I.	7	45	554
"	Flowers of Ugic,	"	"	Camp foll.		18	402
"	Runnymede,	"	"	7th M. N. I.		43	422

Oct. 1842.	Vessels' names.	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
30th	Ariel,	Macao,		Ballast		58	361
"	British Isle,	Manila,		Specie,	15	12	315
"	Burhanpooter,	Chusan,		Beng. Vol.			
"	Warrior,	"		Beng. Vol.	47	8	542
"	Maria,	"		Beng. Vol.			
"	Faize Rhobony,	"		14 M. N. I.			
"	Walmer Castle,	"		6 M. N. I.			
"	Surat Merchant,	"		Camp foll.		35	308
31st	Asia,	London,		Gov. stores,		29	527
"	Malekel Bahar,	Chusan,		14 M. N. I.	8	40	520
"	Gertrude,	"		6 "	9	44	561
"	Cursetjee Cowasjee	"		14 "	9	50	598
Nov. 1842							
1st	Zenobia,	Whampoa,					
"	Raymond	Chusan,		Ballast,	5	20	498
4th	George Herrick,	Manila,			10	14	266
8th	Anna,	Chusan,		General,	7	23	105
"	Arrow,	Chusan,		General,	7	23	175
"	Wanderer,	Chusan,		Ballast,	4	22	404
10th	Elizabeth,	Singapore,		General,	31	23	569
11th	Caledonia,	Sydney,		Ballast,			
"	Hope,	Hobart town,		Ballast,	63	22	377
"	Pekin,	Chusan,		Troops,	6	50	562
"	Robarts,	"		"	6	75	796
16th	Wild Irish Girl,	Whampoa,		Ballast,	2	29	179
"	Mary,	Whampoa,					70
17th	Atiet Rohomon,	Chusan,			5	75	770
"	Sophia,	Chusan,			5	56	636
"	John Fleming,	Chusan,			5	52	606
19th	Theresa,	Macao,					
"	Earl Balcarras,	Whampoa,		Stores,	6	161	1700
"	William Hyde,	Whampoa,		Ballast,	4	32	447
20th	Parrock Hall,	London,		Gov stores	184	20	336
22d	Duke of Bedford,						
"	Orient,	Chusan,		H. M. 55th	5	84	700
"	Teazer,	"			5	32	388
"	John,	"		41 M. N. I.	5	59	676
"	Coromandel,	"		"	5	80	796
"	Urgent,	"		H. M. 49th	5	50	622
"	William Money	"		"	5	84	945
"	Livingston,	"		36 M. N. I.	5	22	467
"	Rohomony,	"		41 "	5	89	856
"	Minerva,	"		H. M. 49th	5	70	1310
"	Marion,	"		Staff,	5	90	903
"	Blundell,	"		Gov. stores,	5	67	567
"	Alibi,	"		"	5	26	318
"	Lady Flora,	"		Artillery,	5	52	404
"	Forth,	"		Gov. stores,	7	52	404
"	Martha,	"		Camp foll.	7	40	382
"	Gipsey,	"		Gov. stores,	7	29	218
"	Rustonjee Cowasjee	"		Mad. Art.	7	80	764
23d	Lysander,	"		216 gun Las.	7	27	564
"	William Wilson,	"		Com. stores,	6	50	407
"	Trio,	"		"	6	31	388
26th	Ernaad,	Amoy,		Gen. staff,	2 1/2	70	682
27th	Lady Leith,	Bombay,		Ballst,	64	13	154
28th	Splendid,	Macao,		"	2	20	473
"	Bilton,	England,		Gov. coals	180	16	416
"	Th. Grenville,	Amoy,		Gov. stores,	3	67	1200
29th	Faize Allum,	"		Invalids,	3	75	638
"	Thames,	"		39 M. N. I.	2	100	1625
"	Alex. Baring,	London,		General,	155	25	609

Dec. 1842.	Vessels' names	From.	Bound to.	Import cargo.	Days out.	Men.	Tons.
2d	City of London,	Chusan,		161 M. H. art.	5	20	398
"	Jessore,	Manila,		General,	12	16	136
"	Defiance,	Chusan,		M. Horse art.	5	35	511
3d	Guess,	"		Stores,	6	20	140
4th	Prince of Wales,	Whampoa,		Notions	1	90	826
6th	Akbar (Am.)	Macao,		"	1	27	642
7th	Hindustan,	Portsmouth,		Troops	160	24	544
8th	James Matheson,	Liverpool,		General,	160	22	441
"	Orator,	Macao,		Ballast,	1	16	321
11th	Australian Pkt.	Sidney,		Coals, &c.	45	14	194
12th	Elphinstone,	Hobart town,		Ballast,	69	27	425
13th	Palmyra,	Chusan,		"	5	38	602
"	Westmoreland,	Amoy,		Gov. stores,	4	40	471
15th	Linnæus,	Macao,		Stores,	1	10	100
"	Frankfield,	Amoy,		Gov. stores,	2	40	903
16th	Medusa,	Macao,		Ballast,	3	18	353
17th	Hugh Walker,	Chusan,		"	4	14	496
18th	Athenian,	Portsmouth,		Gov. stores,	180	25	673
19th	Charlotte,	Whampoa,		Tea, &c.	2	90	730
21st	Good Success,	Bombay,		Cotton,	67	59	545
"	Inglewood,	Liverpool,		General,	147	23	518
"	Apolline,	Hobart town,		Ballast,	60	20	213
22d	Belle Alliance,	Chusan,		"	4	38	676
25th	Harlequin,	Macao,		Opium,	1	35	293
"	Gitana, (Sp.)	Manila,		Timber,	17	13	250
"	Bella Marina,	Java,		Rice, &c.	25	25	566
26th	John Cree,	Clyde,		Gov. coals,	180	22	400
"	Thomas Lowry,	Calcutta,		"	60	23	409
27th	Liverpool,	Liverpool,		General,	171	35	760
"	Dawson,	Sidney,		Ballast,	171	14	227
"	Fort William,	Whampoa,		"	3	200	1300
28th	Nepaul,	Madras,		Cotton,	76	23	545
29th	Mary,	Bombay,		"	72	51	705
"	Terror,	Sidney,		General,	49	20	257
30th	Orestes,	London,		Troops,	195	30	529
"	William,	Clyde,		Gov. coals,	205	17	340
"	Pantaloön,	Calcutta,		Opium,	70	30	200
31st	Surrey,	Macao,		Stores,	2	27	461
"	Maria Somes,	Chusan,		Ballast,	5	36	600
"	Victoria,	Macao,		"	3	18	358
"	Greyhound,	London,		General,	159	22	317
"	Elizabeth Ainslie,	Chusan,		Gov. stores,	7	46	400
"	Thomas Coutts,	"		"	12	84	1365
"	Mary Ann,	"		"	12	17	316
"	Abberton,	Macao,		Ballast,	15	451	

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: dispatches from Kiyang: arrival of Ilipú; shipwrecked Japanese.*

EARLY in the month, dispatches were received in Hongkong from Kiyang, informing H. B. M. plenipotentiary that his proclamation regarding the murder of British subjects by the officers in Formosa had been forwarded to the capital. The imperial commissioner Ilipú, and suite, made their entrance into the provincial city on the 10th; and on the 20th he proceeded to Whampoa, where, on board the H. C. steamer Akbar, he held an interview with sir Henry Pottinger. The plenipotentiary returned to Macao and Hongkong soon after, part of his suite proceeding to Canton on business connected with the negotiations.

Pirates have of late become so bold and murderous in their attacks upon the small sailing craft found in the delta of the Pearl river, and the islands interjacent, as to arouse the Chinese government to take strong measures to suppress and disperse them. The English colonial lorcha *Enterprise*, capt. Sharp, was cut off on the 6th inst., Mr. C. Wilson being the only European escaping with his life, and the vessel plundered and burned. Several persons were seized a few days after by the *tsotang* at Macao, who confessed having been engaged in this attack, and were accordingly handed over to the authorities at Canton. By the following *Extract from a memorandum to the imperial commissioners* by sir Henry Pottinger, which we quote from the *Friend of China*, it will be seen that these miscreants are likely soon to be ferreted out, and it is to be hoped the Chinese authorities will heartily join in the offer here made.

"A question that urgently calls for the most serious and immediate consideration, is the extent to which piracy has lately increased in the Canton river, and islands situated on its estuary, and which, if not speedily checked, will very shortly put a stop to all intercourse, except in vessels of war, and has already obliged every boat that plies, to be armed and manned for purposes of defense. The plenipotentiary is prepared to unite with the provincial government, in any plan that may be thought advisable, towards suppressing this evil, and he thinks that it might be best done by simultaneous and preconcerted measures; the first step of which, would be each of the governments sending two or three fast sailing and well armed boats, to cruize against pirates; the second, that the Chinese government should send officers to the different islands to register and number the boats; the third, to proclaim that any boat found at sea, after a certain period, without a register and number, would be confiscated; the fourth to warn all persons from the present universal practice of purchasing passports from the pirates; and the fifth, for the Chinese government to visit all cases of piracy, in which the pirates may be taken, with signal and instant punishment. As British ships of war, or vessels rigged in the European style, are sure to alarm the pirate boats, and enable them to escape, the plenipotentiary is willing to purchase and fit out vessels of the build and rig of this part of China, the moment a plan of proceeding is fixed upon; and the plenipotentiary hopes, that even the most desperate characters would not long venture to show themselves against the combined efforts of the two governments.

(True extracts) RICHARD WOOSNAM, *Acting secretary.*"

Shipwrecked Japanese. The Am. ship Hopewell, capt. Engle, from Oahu, brought two Japanese sailors to Macao on the 3d inst., who were the survivors of a crew of seven belonging to the junk *Strong Virtue*. This vessel belonged to the principality of Kaga, on the northwestern shore of Nippon, and had coasted round the island through the straits of Sangar down to Yedo; having sold the cargo, the captain set sail to return, and on his way southward, put in at the port of Simoda in the principality of Izu, where he left the vessel to go home overland to Kaga. The crew sailed on their return, Nov. 17, 1841, but in passing cape King, were driven off into the Pacific, where after tossing about for 210 days, and five of them dying of thirst, these two men were rescued by the Am. whaler Francis, captain Hussey, and carried to Oahu. Their names are Chiobiye, aged 35, and Yasobiye, aged 27, both belonging to Kaga.

Mr. Mur, lately arrived in China from Lima, informs us that on his passage hence last year in the brig *Ana*, on the 30th May, in latitude 34° 30' N., long. 162° 40' E., he fell in with a Japanese vessel of about 90 tons, laden with sugar, cassia, and wax, from which he took four men, the survivors of a crew of eleven, three of whom had been washed overboard. This junk was going from Nagasaki to Owari, and had been driven into the Pacific by a north wind. The men were carried to Lima, from whence they will probably find their way to China by some opportunity. The youngest of those saved, named Kamikichi, was 14 years old. A beautifully printed book, entitled a *Mirror of Epistolary Composition for Families*, was obtained from this junk, which is now lying before us.



